

EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

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every subsequent insertion.

A BILL.

Entitled, An Act to establish the Bank
of the State of Maryland.

Whereas, a great number of citizens
of this State, by their petitions in writing
have prayed for the establishment of a
financial institution to be founded upon
the invested moneys in the Treasury, for
the supply of revenue to the State, and
the general convenience of the people:—

And Whereas, it is deemed to be ex-
pedient and beneficial to erect a Bank
upon the public funds, for the purpose of
accommodations upon special pledges,
and extending loans upon the security of
real estate: therefore,

Section 1st. *Be it enacted by the Gen-
eral Assembly of Maryland,* That there
shall be established an institution to be
styled the Bank of the State of Mary-
land; and that the concern of the said
bank shall be conducted and controlled
under the management of a President
and five Directors, for the sole and ex-
clusive benefit of the State and the ac-
commodation of the people; and that the
said President and Directors shall be ap-
pointed by the Governor, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council, and
shall hold their offices during good be-
havior, subject to removal by the Ex-
ecutive upon the recommendation of the
General Assembly, two thirds of the
members present in each branch thereof,
concurring as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That so
much of the State's capital as consists of
cash, deposited and investments in pub-
lic stocks, together with debts due from
corporations and individuals, shall be
transferred, and compose a part of cap-
ital of the State's Bank; and the Treas-
urer of the Western Shore shall be, and
he hereby is authorized and required to
make such transfer, when applied to for
that purpose; and the said President and
Directors shall have power to manage
and dispose of the said capital so to be
transferred as aforesaid, according to the
exigencies and best interests of the said
bank, as in their judgement shall seem
meet and beneficial.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the
said President, and each and every of the
said Directors, before entering upon the
exercise of his or their respective func-
tions, shall take and subscribe an oath or
affirmation, before some Justice of the
Peace, or Judge of this State, for the
honest and punctual discharge of his or
their proper duty or duties as President
or Directors of the Bank of the State of
Maryland as the case may be, and the
due and faithful observance of the provi-
sions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the
President and Directors shall have power
to make, have and use a common seal,
and the same to break, alter and renew
at pleasure, and generally to do and ex-
ecute all such matters and things as to
them shall appertain under clauses of this
act or in the common course of banking
operations; they shall appoint and pay
the various subordinate agents, officers
and servants, deemed necessary, and
make a dividend of profits at the end of
six months from the thirteenth day of
May next, and semi-annually thereafter.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the
State's Bank may be concerned in bul-
lion, gold and silver coin, or funded debt
of the United States, mortgages, bills of
exchange, public stock, or any collateral
security that may appear expedient to
the President and directors in their dis-
cretion and under their official charge
and responsibility.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That the
said President and Directors may pur-
chase or lease real property, and cause
to be erected all necessary buildings, con-
veniences and securities for the State's
Bank; and they shall have power to
make and alter at pleasure, all necessary
orders, ordinances and by-laws, for the
security and good government of the said
Bank.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That in
every case of vacancy in the board of
President and Directors, it shall be the
duty of the Cashier to notify the same to
the Executive without delay, who shall
supply the same in their discretion.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That it shall
not be lawful for the President nor either
of the Directors nor either of the subordi-
nate officers, agents or servants of the
State's Bank, to be a discount or bor-
rower in the institution, nor become in-
debted as endorser or security in any

shape directly or indirectly, for his own
use or accommodation, nor in anywise
become concerned in the profits or losses
of the Bank, further than the due dis-
charge of his proper duties to the State,
and the compensations and emoluments
which may be allowed therefor; and
this restriction shall be distinctly under-
stood to be included in the official oath
or affirmation to be made and taken by
each of them respectively.

And Whereas the interests and con-
venience of remitters in enterprises of
foreign commerce, foreign capitalists de-
sires of investing money in this State,
or of emigrating and settling therein, and
others, may be promoted, and the effec-
tive capital of the institution may be es-
sentially augmented and improved by
issues bearing a progressive rate of ap-
preciation; therefore,

Sec. 9. *Be it enacted,* That the State's
Bank shall have power to make and is-
sue for a good and sufficient value, notes
of the denomination of one hundred
dollars, to draw interests at a rate not
exceeding one cent per day, from their
dates respectively, and to disburse the
same upon application, as hereinbefore
provided.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That any
person or persons, having in possession
one thousand dollars or more, of the notes
or issues of the State's Bank, may deliv-
er the same to the President and Direc-
tors, to be cancelled, and receive in lieu
thereof a certificate or certificates of
stock, signed by the President, counter-
signed by the Cashier, and under the seal
of the Bank, in favour of the holder, or
his, or their order, bearing interest at the
rate of three per centum per annum, for
not less than every eighty dollars, pay-
able semi-annually, on the first Mondays
of May and November, in each year,
which said eighty or more dollars, shall
be computed as one hundred dollars, and
the certificate or certificates, shall be
made accordingly, and the same shall
be duly registered, and redeemable at the
pleasure of the State; *Provided,* That
all such certificates shall be granted for
sums of one hundred dollars or upwards,
in even hundreds, and the same shall
severally bear date as of the first Mon-
day of May, or the first Monday of No-
vember next succeeding such delivery,
and draw interest accordingly.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That at
each and every successive dividend of
profits, it shall be the duty of the Presi-
dent and Directors of the State's Bank
to cause a clear and distinct account of
the concerns of the institution, to be pre-
pared, in which shall be detailed specifi-
cally the various and several particulars
composing the principal items of receipts
and expenditure to the date of said ac-
count; which being completed and signed
by the said President and Directors,
shall be by them transmitted to the Treas-
urer of the Western Shore, to be by him
submitted to the Legislature at their next
session.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the
balance of profits, as the same shall be
successively adjusted and settled, on the
first Mondays of May and November, in
each year, shall forthwith be extended to
the credit of the Treasurer of the West-
ern Shore; *Provided,* That the same
shall not exceed five per cent, on the ex-
isting capital of the State's Bank, for the
half year, but if exceeding that amount,
the excess shall be successively added to
the capital stock of the said bank.

And whereas it is believed, That the
public prosperity may be advanced by the
distribution of money upon real security,
at a reduced rate of interest, in the
several counties of this State; therefore,

Sec. 13. *Be it enacted,* That a portion of
the disposable means, of the State's Bank
shall be employed, graduated and extend-
ed for that purpose; and the President
and Directors of the Bank are hereby
required to employ, graduate, and extend
not exceeding one half nor less than one
fourth of the said means, as near as
may be, in their discretion, upon the se-
curity of the real estate, at a rate of in-
terest not exceeding five per centum,
provided that application, upon good and
sufficient pledges shall be made to that
amount.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That the
President shall receive a salary of two
thousand dollars per annum, payable
quarterly, and a contingent compensation
of one per centum on the net gains of
the institution, to be received at each
semi-annual dividend of profits; *Provi-
ded always,* that the same shall not ex-
ceed the rate of three thousand dollars
per annum; and that each member of the
board shall receive a compensation of
four dollars per diem, for the time of his
necessary and actual employment in, or
attention to the duties enjoined by this
act.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That it
shall be deemed and taken to be felony,
to forge or counterfeit any note, emis-
sion, certificate, power of attorney or other
writing, engraving, or document, autho-
rized by, or proceeding from, or relating

to the concerns of this act, and every
person so offending, and being convicted
thereof, shall suffer the like pains, pen-
alties, and forfeitures, as are attached to
the forgery or counterfeiting of bank
notes in this State.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the
principal Bank, created by this act, shall
be fixed and established at the city of
Baltimore, and the President and Direc-
tors, with the advice and consent of the
Governor and Council, shall have power
to establish an office or offices of dis-
count and deposit, at such place or places
as in their discretion they shall deem to
be beneficial to the public interest, and
to appoint the Directors and officers, of
such office or offices, and to fix their sal-
aries, or compensations, to prescribe their
duties, and apportion the capital stock of
the said bank, as to them may seem most
advantageous.

Sec. 17. *And be it enacted,* That the
said President and Directors, with the
advice and consent of the Governor and
Council, shall have authority, and the
same are hereby authorized and empow-
ered to negotiate and purchase either for
cash by instalments or stock as hereinaf-
ter provided, any one or more of the
existing Banks of this State, subject to
the confirmation of the next succeeding
Legislature.

Sec. 18. *And be it enacted,* That for
any purchase or purchases, which shall
have been negotiated and confirmed as
aforesaid, in case the same shall have
been made for stock, the Treasurer of the
Western Shore shall be, and he is hereby
authorized and required to issue certifi-
cates bearing interest at the rate of five
per centum per annum, to be paid semi-
annually, the said stock to be redeemable
at any time after twenty-five years
from the issuing thereof, and the faith of
the State is hereby pledged to provide for
the payment of the interest, and the red-
emption of the principal as aforesaid; and
it shall be the duty of the President
and Directors of the Bank of the State
of Maryland, to appropriate and set ap-
art a sufficient sum, not less than two
per centum semi-annually of the gross
amount of the said stock, to be in-
vested therein, by purchase or in any other
productive stock, for the eventual red-
emption of the same; and each and
every of the Banks which may have been
purchased and confirmed as hereinbefore
provided for, shall thereupon be merged
in, and the funds and property thereof
shall appertain to, and form a part of the
capital stock of the State's Bank.

Sec. 19. *And be it enacted,* That for
the better assurance and more beneficial
operation of the State Bank, or for pay-
ing the consideration of any one or more
of the existing banks which may have
been purchased under the provisions of
this act, the said President and Directors
with the advice and consent of the Gov-
ernor and Council, shall have power to
negotiate with any one or more of the
banking houses of Europe, and open a
credit upon a three per cent stock, pro-
vided that the amount shall not exceed
one million of dollars in any one year,
and for any amount so negotiated, the
Treasurer is authorized and required to
issue certificates of stock, or bonds, bear-
ing interest as aforesaid, according to the
terms which may have been agreed upon
with the advice and consent of the Gov-
ernor and Council as aforesaid.

From the Baltimore American.

The synopsis which follows, from the
National Intelligencer, of the debate in
the Senate on Tuesday on the Bill from
the Judiciary Committee for enforcing
the collecting of the revenue, is highly in-
teresting. Mr. Mangum, who is repre-
sented as having "condemned," the Bill
in "strong terms," is a member of the Ju-
diary Committee. The other members
are Messrs. Wilkins (chairman), Web-
ster, Frelinghuysen and Grundy. All of
them, except Mr. Webster, have taken
part in the discussion. The more ex-
tended report of the debate promised in
the Intelligencer, will be looked for with
great interest.

One of Mr. Miller's remarks is worthy
of attention. He was in favor of the
longest postponement of the discussion
on the bill, "because something might
possibly occur of that nature, to make it
unnecessary to act upon it." We can
imagine no case in which the government
must not be prepared to defend itself, its
laws, and its officers against violence,
except the passing away of the danger,
and the dissolution of the combinations
against them—in the present case, the re-
peal of the nullification ordinance and
laws. While they are in force,—and their
duration is perpetual until formally re-
pealed,—no action by Congress can
make it "unnecessary" for the authori-
ties of the union to repel aggression if
offered. Upon what occurrence between
this day and Monday week, does Mr.
Miller rely, to make it "unnecessary" to
act upon a bill for collecting the reve-
nue? Possibly, nullification may retract
its steps, or be postponed; possibly, we

say—though it is by no means probable.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Cal-
houn, (see the proceeding of Congress),
will bring up the whole doctrinal ques-
tion before the Senate, apart from all
particular measures, or references to any
existing case.—The theory of the con-
stitution will be thoroughly examined
by the ablest men in the country, and all
the historical facts, as well as every argu-
ment which talent and research can bring
together, to illustrate every view, will be
spread before the public. Our hope is,
that the Constitution and Union will come
out of the ordeal strengthened & purified.
From the National Intelligencer Jan. 25.

The absorbing topic.—A debate a-
rose yesterday in the Senate, of great
interest, though merely incidental, being
upon the question, when the bill for en-
forcing the collection of the Revenue, re-
ported by the Judiciary Committee on
Monday should be taken up for consid-
eration. The debate was altogether ir-
regular, as it appeared by the repeated in-
terposition of the Chair to check it; but
its very irregularity increased its interest
to the auditors, by shewing how deeply it
was partaken of by the Senators who en-
gaged in it.

The bill having received its second
reading, it was moved by Mr. Wilkins,
by instruction from the Committee which
reported it, to make it the special order
of the day for Thursday (to-morrow),
whilst, by Mr. Mangum, Monday week
was moved. The question was be-
tween these two days, until Mr. Clay
moved Monday next, to which motion,
after debate, Mr. Wilkins assented, with-
drawing his own. The gentlemen who
engaged in the debate were, Messrs.
Wilkins, Grundy, Mangum, Miller, Clay,
Smith, Bibb, Poindexter, Frelinghuysen,
Brown, and King.

The principles of the bill were con-
demned in strong terms by Mr. Mangum,
Mr. Miller and Mr. Poindexter; and the
bill was defended by Mr. Grundy, Mr.
Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Wilkins. Mem-
bers of the Committee who reported it.—
Mr. Clay was for giving the bill as early
a consideration as the convenience of the
business of the Senate would admit, and
without reference to the 1st of February
(often referred to in debate) or any other
expected day, and proposed the inter-
mediate day as a compromise between a
day too near and one too remote. He
avowed his disposition to maintain the
authority of the Government in its full
vigor, but, before voting upon such a
bill as that before the Senate, he wished
to give to every provision of it a full and
fair examination, to take care that, while
it amply guarded the revenue, it did not
contain any unnecessary or unconstitutional
provisions, &c. Mr. Bibb approached
the bill with great solemnity, and with
apprehension of the unconstitutional char-
acter of some of its provisions. Mr.
Brown and Mr. King professed them-
selves in favor of giving the bill full, fair,
and early consideration, but both repro-
bated the haste with which it was propos-
ed, at so early a day as Thursday to
take it up.

Mr. Miller, entered pretty much at
large into the South Carolina view of the
subject of the Tariff, and too much in de-
tail, to allow of his remarks being gener-
alized here. He considered the bill as
too obviously intended for the case of
South Carolina to be doubted. He de-
nied that the use of force was meditated
by South Carolina, unless to repel force
unlawfully applied; and said, that let the
Tariff bill be repealed, or even mod-
ified, and there would be an end of the
difficulty anticipated on the first, of Feb-
ruary, &c. If gentlemen would remove,
the difficulty which they spoke of, he said
they must therefore abate the nuisance.
He was in favor of the longest day pro-
posed, because something might possibly
occur of that nature to make it unneces-
sary to act upon it.

Mr. Poindexter considered the bill as
involving questions of vital importance;
contending that it conflicted with several
provisions of the constitution, & that if it
passed in its present form, it ought to be
entitled "A Bill to repeal the Constitu-
tion of the United States." It went, he
argued, to invest a mass of discretionary
and arbitrary power in the President.—
He wished for the longest day possible
for the consideration of the question,
which he considered involved in this bill,
whether this confederacy is to last, or
whether we are to have a consolidated
government under a military despot.—
This was a question, he said, which could
not be blinked, and must be decided
whenever this bill came to be acted upon.

To the two last named gentlemen, Mr.
Frelinghuysen and Mr. Wilkins replied,
that, so far from there being any novelty
in the provisions of the bill, there was
but one of them to which parallel ones do
not already exist on the statute book;
and so far from there being any thing un-
constitutional in those provisions, their
whole object was to prevent the consti-
tution from being outraged with impu-
nity. The only provision in it which was

not perfectly familiar in the legislation of
Congress, was the one authorizing the re-
moval of the Custom house in certain
cases; and this one, so far from involv-
ing force or violence, was intended to a-
void the effects of both, by putting the
custom-house out of harm's way. No
force was to be employed by the Presi-
dent, but to repel force exerted against
the lawful authority of the Union and if
the power thus to use force was to make
the President a military despot, it was
just such a one as he was created by the
constitution, which he is sworn to sup-
port, and the laws which he is sworn to
execute, &c. So far from being violent
or oppressive in its provisions, the whole
object of the bill was to prevent violence,
and guard against a successful accom-
plishment of which object, the bill had
been most carefully framed, &c.

Finally, the question on postponing
the bill to Monday week, was decided in
the negative by yeas and nays, 29 votes
to 7; and the bill was then postponed to
and made the order of the day for Mon-
day next.

Immediately after this decision, Mr.
Calhoun addressed the Senate, and sub-
mitted propositions bearing upon this
subject, which will be found under this
head of senate proceedings, and which he
sustained in a long and animated speech.

From the National Gazette.

The subjoined communication is from
a very intelligent source, unconnected
with any personal or party object. We
consider the project upon which stress is
laid, as worthy of the attention of Con-
gress. The expenditures for the Post
Office Department, for the year ending
the 30th June last, are stated to have been
\$2,430,360—the Secretary of the Treas-
ury estimates the revenue from the public
domain for 1833, at \$2,500,000, which
would absorb all the cost of the Post Of-
fice establishment. Almost every indi-
vidual of the nation would share in the
convenience and other benefits of the abo-
lition of Postage—the advantage of U-
nion would be felt the more—and heavy
evils do some of the States,—to Penn-
sylvania especially—threatened by
other projects for the disposal of the na-
tional domain, would be averted.

For the National Gazette.

Mr. Editor—It is a curious and inter-
esting fact, that postage should remain
the solitary tax imposed by the govern-
ment of the United States upon its citizens.
While every other benefit within the scope
of its jurisdiction is extended freely with-
out a return from individual contribution
the diffusion of public and private intel-
ligence is made the source of a heavy
burthen. Justice is administered, public
roads are constructed, the safety of the
citizens is vindicated from hostile incur-
sions, at home, and piratical depredations
abroad; and all partake of the blessings
thus diffused as freely as of the air they
breathe, and neither feel restraint, nor
fear a call for compensation. It were
to be wished that communications of let-
ters, and many of the productions of the
press, could be enjoyed on similar terms.

No other arm of the government is
made to provide for its own disburse-
ments. Why should that of the Post Of-
fice? The Army, the Navy, and the Ju-
diary compensate the country in their own
services for the expenditure which they
occasion to the National Treasury. Why
should not the carriage of the mail
look for its support elsewhere, rather than
to the often feeble hand which receives
its bounties? The moment is propitious
to turn to good account in this direction,
the great questions, now before the nation,
relative to the public lands. Let the
sales be urged with the same vigor and
judgment as heretofore: and let their pro-
ceeds be applied to the general relief from
the payment of postage. An object more
purely national could not be conceived.
A benefit more extensively useful could not
be diffused. It would penetrate the straw-
built shed of the humblest cottager, as
well as the counting-house or the planta-
tion of the most opulent capitalist. It
would extend itself from the centre to the
extremest limits of our mighty empire.

The distress that would arise from part-
ing with the public lands at minimum pri-
ces, it would be painful to anticipate. A-
mong the evils, however, it is easy to fore-
see the following:—1. A great mass of
population would remove from lands in
the different states. 2. Large tracts
of land would be thrown back upon its
original owners, the purchase money un-
paid and no prospect of resale presented.
3. The progress of improvement would
be checked, and perhaps destroyed for
ever. 4. The Public Lands already
sold would become valueless to their pur-
chasers. 5. The very lands now to be
parted with would cease to have any es-
timation in the eyes of those who might
become their owners. 6. A floating and
unsettled population would be provided
for, instead of the steady permanent
and industrious yeomanry which the
present system is calculated to promote.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN.
On presenting in the Senate, on Tuesday last, his Resolutions in relation to the powers of the Federal Government.

After the bill, providing for the collection of the revenue had been assigned for Monday next—

Mr. Calhoun on rising, said that not agreeing with the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that the measures proposed in the bill were of an ordinary character, and such as were sustained by precedents; but, on the contrary, fully according to the declaration of the Senator, from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) that it would, in fact, be a repeal of the Constitution, should it receive the sanction of Congress, he had risen to offer three resolutions, with a view of testing the principles on which the bill rested.

He had drawn them with great care; with a scrupulous regard to the truth of every assertion they contained, which he believed no one who valued his character for candor, could contradict, and that no impartial jury in Christendom could, on an issue, refuse to render a verdict in their favor; and he had been equally scrupulous in making no deductions but what were sustained by the clearest and most demonstrative reason.

Mr. C. said that though the bill was couched in general terms, and made applicable to all the States; and though it referred, apparently on its face, to cases only of insurrection, or lawless resistance of individual force, yet it would not be denied that it was intended to be applied particularly to the case of South Carolina, and with the intention, not of putting down the lawless combination of individuals in that State, but the authorized opposition of the people of South Carolina, to an act which they conscientiously believed unconstitutional and oppressive; and as such, exercising the right which belongs to her in the last resort, as a sovereign member of the confederacy, she has declared to be null and void. Whatever resistance then, may be made in the State of South Carolina, is a resistance by the State itself, authorized by her sovereign authority, and not the resistance of a lawless combination of individuals. It is to put down this resistance that the measure now before the Senate has been reported, and in this character, it is wholly unprecedented; there is no example of the kind to be found on our statute book.

Here then said Mr. C., is presented the great, he would say the awfully important question: has Congress the right to pass this bill? There are two views of our Constitution, going back to its fundamental principles; one contained in the proclamation and the message of the President, which have given birth to the bill, and the other in the ordinance and proceedings of the people of S. Carolina. As the one or the other of these views may be correct, the bill must be pronounced to be constitutional or unconstitutional. If it be true, as stated by the President, that the people of these U. States are united on the principle, of a social compact, as so many individuals constituting one nation—if they have transferred to the General Government their allegiance—if they have parted with the right of judging, in the last resort, what powers are reserved and what delegated—then, indeed the States are without sovereignty, without rights, and no other objection can be made to the bill, but what might be made to its expediency.

But if, on the other hand, these positions are utterly false—if, in truth, the Constitution is the work of the people, forming twenty-four distinct political communities—if, when adopted, it formed a union of States, and not of individuals—if the States have not surrendered the right of judging, in the last resort, as to the extent of the reserved, and of course of the delegated powers—then, indeed, there is not a shadow of foundation in the Constitution, to authorize the bill; but, on the contrary, it would be wholly repugnant to its genius; destructive of its very existence, and involving a political sin of the highest character—of the delegated acting against the sovereign power—of the creature wearing against the creator.

In making these assertions Mr. C. said he had the authority of the President of the United States himself. He had tacitly acknowledged that if the views of the Constitution on which the State of South Carolina has acted be correct, then neither this nor any other measures of force could be adopted against her. On no other principle could the long and elaborate argument, (and false he was compelled to say as long and elaborate,) contained in the proclamation, and in the message, be explained. Well might the President feel, that unless the doctrines on which South Carolina had acted could be successfully resisted, it would be impossible for the Government to adopt any measures against her: which presented the great and solemn question—are they truth or not? on which he proposed to make a few remarks; with the intention that the Senate might duly and deliberately reflect on them in the short interval between this and Monday next. (The day fixed for the discussion of the bill.)

The great question at issue is where is the paramount power? Where the sovereignty in this complex, but beautiful and admirable system (if well understood) is lodged; for where the sovereignty is, there too must be the paramount power. A few plain, and simple, and incontrovertible positions will determine this point. That the people of the States, as constituting separate communities, formed the Constitution; is as unquestionable as any historical fact whatever. It stands upon the most durable and unquestionable record—as much so as the records of any court in the universe; and that the Union, of which the constitutional compact is the bond, is a union between States, and not between a mere mass of individuals, rests on authority not less high—on the Constitution itself, which expressly declares, in the article of ratification—that it shall be binding between the States ratifying the same—words more explicit—he would say technical—could not be devised; yet as certain as these facts are, they cannot be admitted, without admitting the doctrines for which South Carolina contends. They, by the most certain and direct deduction conclusively will show where the paramount power of the system is; where its sovereign authority resides.

No one will pretend that the sovereignty is in the Government. To make that assertion would be to go back to the Asiatic idea of Government, it is scarcely European, as the most intelligent writers in that section of the Globe long since traced sovereignty to a higher source. No the sovereignty is not in the Government, it is in the people. Any other conception is utterly abhorrent to the idea of every American. There is not a particle of Sovereignty in the Government. If, then, it be in the people, which cannot be denied, unless extinguishing the lights of political science for more than two

thousand years, the only possible question that can remain is, in what people? In the people of the United States, collectively as a mass of individuals, or in the people of the twenty-four States, as forming distinct political communities confederated in this Union? The facts already established decide this question, and prove the sovereignty to be in the people of the several States. No such community ever existed, as the people of the United States, forming a collective body of individuals in one nation; and the idea that they are so united, by the present Constitution, as a social compact, as alleged by the proclamation, is utterly false and absurd. To call the Constitution the social compact, is the greatest possible abuse of language. No two things are more dissimilar; there is not an expression in the whole science of politics, more perfectly definite in its meaning than the social compact. It means that association of individuals, founded on the implied assent of all its members, which precedes all Government and from which Government or the constitutional compact springs; and yet, the President, in the dating attempt to put down our federal system, has ventured to confound things so totally dissimilar. The sovereignty, then, is in the people of the several States, united in this federal Union. It is not only in them, but in them unimpaired; not a particle resides in the Government; not one particle in the American people collectively.

The people of the States have, indeed, delegated a portion of their sovereignty, to be exercised conjointly by a General Government, and have retained the residue to be exercised by their respective State Governments. But to delegate is not to part with or to impair power. The delegated power in the agent is as much the power of the principal as if it remained in the latter, and may, as between him and his agent, be controlled or resumed at pleasure. Now mark the consequence.

No one can deny that the act of the sovereign binds the citizen or subject. The latter is not individually responsible for the act of the political community of which he is a member, and to which he owes allegiance. The community only is responsible. This is a principle universally recognized; but without regarding a principle so obvious—formed upon the highest sense of justice—this bill proposes to make the citizens of South Carolina individually responsible for the sovereign acts of the State to which he owes his allegiance. An outrage more than barbarian, upon the fundamental principle of political institutions, as has ever been recognized by all people so far advanced in civilization as to be formed into political communities.

None can doubt that the Convention of the people of South Carolina is the true origin of her sovereignty. According to our American ideas, sovereignty, instead of lying dormant in the mass or individuals composing a State, and instead of being capable of being called into action by a revolutionary movement only, has a known, organic and peaceable means of action. That means is a Convention of the people. Through its instrumentality all of our constitutions—State and Federal, were formed and ratified. Through the same authentic voice the people of South Carolina spoke in her late ordinance. Which, as far as her citizens are concerned, is not less obligatory than the constitution itself. It is easy to see that, under this aspect of the subject, this bill presents a question infinitely beyond that of the tariff or its constitutionality; of nullification, or whether the Supreme Court is the tribunal appointed by the constitution to decide questions in controversy between the States and Federal Government. It sweeps away the whole of these questions. It may be admitted, to illustrate this idea, that the tariff is constitutional; that the Supreme Court is the authority appointed by the constitution to judge questions in conflict between the State and Federal Government; and yet this bill cannot be justified.

High as the authority of the court may be, its powers are but delegated powers; it makes a part of the Government itself, and like every other portion of the Government, is destitute of the least particle of sovereign power. As delegated powers may be resumed by the sovereign delegating the same, such a resumption may be a breach of compact—a violation of the faith of the State; but even in that case the State as a community, and not its citizens individually, are liable. The State as a community can break no law. It can, as a sovereign body, be subject to none. It may pledge its faith; it may delegate its powers; it may break one and resume the other; but the remedy, in such cases, is not hostile enactments; not laws, by which the citizens individually are made responsible, as the bill most absurdly and preposterously proposes; but open force; war itself; unless there be some provision, of a remedial and peaceful character, provided in the compact.

I am not now, said Mr. C., about to discuss the question of using force on the part of the Federal Government against the State. That question is not now before the Senate; but should it be presented in any stage of this proceeding, I stand ready to prove that this Government has no right, even, to resort to force. The illustrious men who framed our constitution were too wise and patriotic to admit of the introduction of force, in constituting a federal system; they had too profound a knowledge of the human heart; too deep an insight into history, not to perceive that the introduction of force into such a system must necessarily lead to a military despotism. The fabric is too delicate to stand its rude shock. They devised, as a substitute, a far more effectual and peaceful means—one much more consonant to the advanced progress of political science and civilization. He alluded to the provision by which all contests for power, between the Federal Government and the States, may be virtually decided in a convention of the States. That is the true, wise and constitutional means of terminating this controversy. Let the States be convened in convention; let the stockholders, if he might be permitted so to express himself, of this great political partnership be called together, that all conflicts of power between the directors and any portion of the stockholders may be determined in conformity to the provisions prescribed in the character of association.

If, then, in a case supposed, where, for the sake of the argument the constitutionality of the tariff is conceded; and with the same view the authority claimed for the Supreme Court acknowledged, there would be no right to pass this bill of pains and penalties on the citizens of South Carolina for adhering to their allegiance to the State, how much stronger must be the objection to the bill, when we advert to the fact, that it is not a case of resumption of power delegated to the Government but the defence of reserved powers against unconstitutional encroachment. So far from conceding the constitutionality of the tariff or the powers claimed for the Supreme Court, not only the State of South Carolina, but all the southern

States, believe it to be not only unconstitutional, but highly oppressive; and that the Supreme Court, so far from being the tribunal appointed to decide political controversies, is limited by the constitution itself to cases arising in law or equity, and of course, where the parties are amenable to its process.

Mr. C. said that he could not but perceive in the bill itself evidence that there was, on the part of its authors, an internal feeling of the force of these arguments, they have not made it directly applicable to the case of South Carolina nor to the case of a State, opposing, on her own sovereign authority, what she believes to be an unconstitutional act of the Federal Government. If there be guilt, South Carolina alone is guilty. Why then make the provisions of the bill applicable to all the States? Why make it the general and permanent law of the land? The other States have not been even the abettors in the mighty struggle of South Carolina to maintain the Constitution and the liberties of the country! She has been discountenanced even by her sister States, immediately interested in the issue! Why then commit the injustice of including them in its penal enactments? Why disguise the real intention; that it is to coerce a sovereign State exercising her constitutional right of judging in the last resort, of her reserved rights, with a view of protecting her citizens against the encroachments of the Federal Government? Why not meet this mighty issue boldly and manfully? Why confound the movements of a State with riots, mobs, and insurrections? But one reason can be assigned. A conscious instinct of the palpable injustice and absurdity of such a bill.

Mr. C. said, that viewing the bill on its principles, he conceived it a virtual repeal of the Constitution, as much so as if it was expressly drawn on its face with "be it enacted by the authority of the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Constitution be, and the same is, hereby repealed." Should it pass, it will effectually and forever put down our beautiful federal system, and rear on its ruins a consolidated government. The sovereignty of the States would be forever submerged—that sovereignty which constituted ours a federal system, and the loss of which would make it a consolidation.

The issue is now before us; the decision cannot be much longer delayed; the rejection of the passage of this bill will probably decide it forever. Let no one suppose that, in deciding this great question, our system will stop at mere consolidation—it is but a stage in the certain progress to military despotism; and that the most odious and oppressive, as in proportion to the independence, the spirit of the people, must be the sternness of the despotism necessary to hold them in subjection. But two modes of political existence can long endure in our country: the one that, formed, by the framers of our admirable constitution, a federal system, uniting free and independent States in a bond of union for mutual advantages, and to be preserved by the consenting assent of the parts—or a Government of the sword. The choice is before us.

Mr. C. said that he had drawn the resolutions which he was about to propose, for the purpose of bringing the principles of this bill distinctly before the Senate; and that he had accompanied them with the few remarks which he had made, with a view of calling the solemn attention of its members to the mighty consequences which he conscientiously believed to be involved in its passage. He conceived it to be impossible to adopt the resolutions and pass the bill, and that it was equally impossible to deny the facts on which they rest or reject the conclusions deduced therefrom.

Mr. C. then moved the resolutions which will be found under the Congressional head.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

In the Senate the consideration of the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, was resumed—the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Poindexter. Mr. P. addressed the Senate at length, in favor of his amendment, and the original bill; before he had concluded, an adjournment took place.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the compensation of officers of Revenue Cutters. Several private bills were reported and resolutions adopted. The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, calling on the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the Tariff were further debated by Messrs. Stewart and Adams, until the hour allotted to morning business had expired. The House then went into Committee on the Tariff. Mr. Jenifer addressed the committee about an hour in opposition to some of the features of the bill; and was followed by Mr. Denny, who spoke about two hours against its general principles. Mr. E. D. White moved the Committee rise; which was carried, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

In the Senate Mr. Silabee presented the credentials of the Hon. Daniel Webster, re-elected a Senator from the State of Massachusetts for six years, from and after the 4th of March next. Mr. Wilkins from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the Message of the President of the United States, communicating the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification, and other documents, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws, in substance as follows—The 1st Section provides that the President in cases where powerful combinations render it impracticable to collect or secure the revenue may remove the customhouse in each collection district to some secure place on land or on board of a vessel, at which place the duties shall be paid before landing; and authorizes the President or Collector to compel force by force. The 2nd Section extends the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to all cases arising under the revenue laws of the United States, and authorizes any person injured in his person or property in the execution of the revenue laws, to sue in the Federal Court; and all property seized under the various revenue laws of the United States shall not be subject to Replevin. The 3d Section authorizes any person acting in execution of the revenue laws, by petition, to remove such suits into the Circuit Court of the United States. The 4th Section provides that where a party is sued in a State Court for any act done in the execution of the revenue laws, and cannot obtain

a copy of the Record on application to the Clerk of the State Court, the same may be supplied by affidavit or otherwise, as the case may allow, in the courts of the United States. The 5th Section authorizes the President of the United States to issue his Proclamation and to call out sufficient military force to repel any force which may obstruct the proceedings of the Federal Courts—he being notified of the necessity of doing so by some Judge of the Federal Circuit or District Court. The 6th Section provides that when a State shall refuse the use of its jails and houses for the confinement of prisoners, the Marshal shall, under the direction of the District Judge, provide some other suitable place for that purpose. The 7th Section extends the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to the cases of persons confined under a State law for having executed the laws of the United States. The bill was read, and ordered to a 2d reading.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, the bill reported on Monday, by the Committee on the Judiciary, "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," was taken up. Having been read a second time by its title, Mr. Wilkins said he was instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to move that the bill be postponed to Thursday week, Mr. Mangum named Monday week, and Mr. Clay Monday next. A debate of considerable interest ensued on the question of postponement, in which Messrs. Wilkins, Bibb, Grundy, Mangum, Miller, Clay, Smith, Poindexter, Prellinghuysen, Brown and King took part. The question to postpone the bill to next Monday week, was then rejected by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Rives and Tyler—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Brown, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Freyhjsten, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Johnson, Kane, King, Knight, Naundin, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silabee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggoner, White, Wilkins and Wright—37.

Mr. Wilkins withdrew the motion for postponement until Thursday next, and the bill was postponed to, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Calhoun then rose, and offered the following resolutions, which he, prefaced by a speech of some length reiterating and enlarging upon the views submitted by him to the Senate, on a recent occasion, and in the course of which he commented with much severity upon the character and provisions of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, (above recited,) which, if passed, he declared would operate as an entire repeal of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, composing these United States, are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself, by its own particular ratification, and that the Union, of which the said compact was the bond, is an Union between the States ratifying the same.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, thus united by the constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating a General Government to carry into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that Government, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers to be exercised by its own separate government; and that whenever the General Government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized and are of no effect, and that the said Government is not made the final judge of the powers delegated to it, since that would make its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself as well of the infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the assertion that the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, are now, or ever have been, united on the principles of the social compact, and as such, are now formed into one nation, or people, or that they have ever been so united in any one stage of their political existence; that the people of the several States, composing the Union, have not as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that the allegiance of their citizens have been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason, through their respective State Governments; and that they have not the right of judging, in the last resort, as to the extent of the powers reserved and of consequence, of those delegated—are not only without foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, & the clearest deductions of reason; & that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its Departments, claiming authority from such erroneous assumptions, must of necessity, be unconstitutional; must tend, directly and inevitably, to subvert the sovereignty of the States; to destroy the Federal character of the Union, and to rear on its ruins a consolidated government, without constitutional check or limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the resolutions were ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned.

(From the Maryland Republican.)

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

Judging from what we see in the papers from Fredericktown and Baltimore, the General Assembly of Maryland will soon be assailed with memorials from these quarters, pressing upon their attention certain alterations in the constitution and form of government as may better fit it for the increased growth in population, strength, and riches of the memorialists—and if the General Assembly will not at once grant them these demands "once made"—then they desire, that the General Assembly will arrange a call of a Convention to loosen the ligatures by which the growing strength and power of the memorialists are compressed, in order that they may have some room to exert and to direct their energies to control and dictate to the little vassal counties; which must then aspire to no higher privilege, than to walk under and peep through the colossal legs of these overgrown and inflated masters, that are to be.

After a brief experience of some fifty-six years, during which time things have gone on well—so well, that the very malcontent counties themselves have grown from almost nothing to towering supremacy, it is now fulminant

ed upon us in a strain, not unequivocally without menace, that the mode of electing all the Executive and Legislative branches of the government is bad, and is entirely in violation of choice republican principles.

The constitution of Maryland, for the last half century, has been generally considered, by all dispassionate men within and without the state, as among the very best of all the state constitutions. It is the most truly democratic in its general character, and combines the free principle and the check in most happy association. That very principle of democratic equality, the equal representation of the counties, which the memorialists complain of, because one county is more populous than another, is one of the preservative equilibriums to keep all sound and firm—it is the shield, the only protection of the small counties against the present plans and future oppressions of the large, wealthy, and populous counties. The memorialists from Frederick and Baltimore complain, that their "well ascertained desires in regard to their local concerns have been repeatedly set at naught by the operation of this system," (equal representation.) If this is true, the small and thinly populated counties may well ask the memorialists the question, viz—If simple equal representation has enabled the poor and small counties to "set at naught the well ascertained desires," of the opulent and overgrown counties of Baltimore and Frederick, aided by their powerful allies, the city of Baltimore and the Town of Frederick—pray, when you have diminished our representation by taking away a part of what we have, and have augmented yours by greatly adding to all you now possess, what is to save us one little year from being crushed and trampled in the dust? The memorialists reply—that is to save you? why our moderation—our sense of justice—our mercy—our forgiveness of past injuries as we call them. In truth, you small counties being weak and poor, and powerless; must go the way of all flesh. You must depend upon us, your rich and powerful neighbours—Let us have the power, and you the weakness, and we will occasionally afford you protection, by way of favor, whenever a question occurs that divides the great counties and the one side or the other may stand in need of your few votes. Such will be the reply at the hearts of the big counties and big cities, whatever may escape from their lips.

Now is it to be expected, that Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Anne Arundel &c. Allegany counties with all the counties on the E. Shore will give up, surrender their present fair & protecting equality, to place themselves in a state of inferior subjection to a few powerful counties and cities—to make the weak, weaker, and the strong more powerful? Is it to be presumed, that there is a county on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which will thus jeopard and subject itself—or put at risk or surrender its sustaining ratio of the two-thirds and the pledge that nothing in the constitution which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly shall be altered or abrogated, without a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches? Will any county on the Eastern Shore be so faithless to itself and to its sister counties—be so mad as to throw away all this protection to the people of that shore, and leave them at the mercy of the powerful counties and cities—charity of pampered wealth, that feels its power and is arrogant of it? Let their good sense and love of homes answer.

Besides, are you, of the small counties all blind? When the work is begun where will it end? Like poor, fallen, abject Poland—once holding rank among the surrounding nations, she fell an unprotected victim to power—saw cut up—divided and parcelled out—her soil enriched with her own blood and bones, now converted to the use of others. This is the history of the fate of the weak whenever they fall by any means into the hands of the strong.

It was but the other day you saw the daring attempt of arrogant party power, to engrave this project as its own, as a means of subverting the party cause, called Jacksonism. These haughty projectors could not bear union with opponents—coalitions were dangerous—allies were faithless—Heretics ought never to be trusted—besides, how could they trust all to opponents, and give them a chance for the spoil. But more skillful managers hushed this up. Some of the allies insisted upon being let in as originals, and the Lambs and the Lions are now crouching together to leap together upon their prey.

Beware! ye men of the lesser counties—O beware! If a brother's blood is to be shed by a brother's hand elsewhere, O! let it not be so in MARYLAND.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

We have just received Havre papers to Dec. 11th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 10th, containing Antwerp dates to the 9th.

The Citadel still held out; the fighting had become more severe and the loss greater. Salaries were frequently made by the besieged, with various success.

It is reported that the citadel had surrendered—but there is no mention of the circumstances in the Paris papers of the 10th, or in the Havre of the 11th. This report is brought by the Captain of the Havre.

Antwerp, Dec. 7—nine in the morning.—The last night has not produced all the advantages that were expected. In the evening orders were issued for taking the Lunetta St. Laurent by storm, or at least its evacuation by the French army, or at least its evacuation by the enemy, is indispensable for the success of the siege.

Six o'clock in the evening, from another correspondent.

During the last thirty-six hours the defence of the citadel has assumed a more serious character. The slight resistance offered to our works, the mildness of the early firing from the besieged, and the promptitude with which the guns were dismounted, has rendered the present change more remarkable.

About five o'clock yesterday evening three or four companies came out of the citadel and fired upon our working parties, and early this morning a fusillade was commenced, and has been kept up nearly throughout the day, from Fort Saint Laurent, which has much annoyed us.

We can distinctly see the soldiers approach the parapet at regular intervals, with great promptitude, discharge their muskets and retire. They also make great use of mortar batteries, placed more in the rear, and which we have great difficulty in reaching, whence they discharge upon us a great number of shells, thrown with such precision that they nearly all fall into our batteries.

From time to time they also send us showers of grape, which we suppose to be fired from small pieces brought forward for the moment, discharged two or three times and then withdrawn.

The apparent hope of the past days, that we might have success, but they have done works have been with the utmost two days the engine exposed to the mercy of their officers has severely.

Antwerp, Dec. 7.—The "Lure" occasioned great excitement yesterday point, but was appear to be reduced, as last night the assailants for the town are fleeing.

EASTON, Saturday.

The all about anticipate the worst. We his seat as Senate indications have abundantly as a little contest with to the day that the ary Committee marked particular Mr. Miller from than that which tion made in Congress was duties, would and South Carolina the Convention.

If such is the made by Southern very easy manner prostrate to would endanger if so, we should change a word pile, if respire.

We had taken thought, that into effect were of any law impositions for protection the fair average demands of Government yet sufficient feared, that is be convened the and as the Null and again, that of impose upon degree for prolamitous. But change in the to do her work present, we b this declaration confidence of ence of Mr. C. we should believe, that ate in the S she really does eighty without tegrity of the that her rep her bed may when she rove invigorated by sense of duty rity that will come, and a est lustre in.

The Anne and high Jockey Club stake for the be run in Maryland bring forward Stakes, the ty, and then give \$100 to at their Eastern of the comm insertion in.

We do agree to or Fifty fall and which v and repeat, cording to Maryland play or pay The race in May, ove shall be pre to the subs and where cash for tw shall be off vided the winners of honor to r the said Cl \$50 play or day preced

The apparent intolerance of the besieged during the past days may now be attributed to their hopes that they might have been led by our confidence of success to commit some great error, but they have deceived themselves, for our works have been continued as they were begun, with the utmost prudence. During the last two days the engineers and artillery have been exposed to the musketry of the citadel, and six of their officers have been wounded more or less severely.

Antwerp, Dec. 7.—Eight o'clock in the morning.—The Luretta St. Laurent is said to have occasioned great loss to the 52d regiment which attempted yesterday to carry it at the bayonet's point, but was repulsed. This fort does not appear to be reduced to such extremities as was said, since last evening it answered the fire of the assailants for an hour and a half.

At 11 o'clock last night a brisk cannonade was seen and heard from the tower of St. Andrew's church at the fort Callo and St. Marie, in the neighborhood two farms were set on fire. In the course of the night a powder cation exploded in the citadel.

Eleven o'clock.—The 52d regiment lost yesterday 17 grenadiers, and had some wounded. A shell ill aimed by the French army, has just burst in the town, in the quarter of St. Andre, but it is not known whether it has done any mischief. The inhabitants of that part of the town are fleeing with their effects.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 2.

The all absorbing topic.—It is difficult to anticipate the results of things at this time when every body would hope the best, yet fear the worst. We thought Mr. Calhoun's taking his seat as Senator portended well—pleasing indications have not arisen from that event so abundantly as we looked for them. In the little contest which took place in the Senate as to the day that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee should be taken up, we remarked particularly some of the observations of Mr. Miller from South Carolina, and none more than that which stated, that the slightest alteration made in the tariff bill of 1832—even if Congress was to increase the present rate of duties, would obviate the existing difficulty, and South Carolina would have to re-assemble the Convention to meet the new contingency.

If such is the true construction of the stand made by South Carolina, it would seem to be a very easy matter for Congress to make her procrastinate the committing of any act that would endanger the peace of the country, and if so, we should be glad that Congress would change a word or two, to give us at least a respite, if respite will avail for good.

We had taken up a different impression and thought, that the ordinance and laws to carry it into effect were intended to meet the substance of any law imposing duties on foreign importations for protection, or to any amount beyond the fair average of revenue to answer the demands of Government upon the most frugal, yet sufficient scale—and therefore it was we had feared, that as in all probability no Congress could be convened that would abandon all protection—and as the Nullifiers of S. Carolina had said again and again, that they would submit to no Law of impost upon foreign articles that went in any degree for protection, the result would be calamitous. But if Mr. Miller is right, and any change in the Law will cause South Carolina to do her work over again, our fears for the present, we hope, may be quieted—and after this declaration of a Gentleman so high in the confidence of the Nullifiers, uttered in the presence of Mr. Calhoun, who gainsaid it not at all, we should be rather inclined to cheer up and to believe, that all was not reckless and desperate in the State of South Carolina, and that she really does mean to repose upon her sovereignty without molesting the sovereignty or integrity of the Union. Our ardent wish is, that her repose may be long and sweet—that her bed may be a bed of roses—and that when she rouses up she may be refreshed and invigorated by those views of obligations and sense of duty, which gave her patriots a celebrity that will be imperishable in all time to come, and shed upon her own brow the purest lustre in days of her highest renown.

The annexed article is furnished by a patron and highly respected member of the E. S. Jockey Club. The plan suggested of a sweep-stake for three year olds in each county, to be run in May, appears to be well calculated to bring forward at the ensuing Fall Sweep-Stakes, the best bottom and speed of the county, and there is no doubt but the Club will give \$100 to ensure a respectable sweep-stake at their Fall meeting. Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore will oblige the sporting part of the community by giving the following an insertion in their papers.

[COMMUNICATED.] We the subscribers hereto, each for himself, do agree to run a post sweep-stake with a Colt or Filly foaled in — county in the year — and which was raised in said county, one mile and repeat, running and carrying weight according to the rules of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club, for — dollars each, play or pay, upon the following conditions:—The race to take place on the last Thursday in May, over that course in said county, which shall be prepared free of all expense or charge to the subscribers or their immediate families, and where the largest second day's purse in cash for two miles and repeat free for all ages shall be offered. And it is further agreed, provided the said Club will give \$100 thereto, the winners of said sweep-stake shall be bound in honor to run their winning Colt or Filly over the said Club's course two miles and repeat for \$50 play or pay (death only excepted) on the day preceding the Club's Fall Races against the

several winners from the respective counties.—At this last sweep-stake, none to be admitted except the county winners, unless a beaten one shall give three weeks previous notice in writing to the Secretary of the Club of the intention to run, and in such case shall be held bound in honor to pay double entrance. In case any subscriber shall not have paid his subscription by 8 o'clock the morning of the sweep-stakes he shall not be permitted to start a Colt or Filly and his default shall be published with an account of the race.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the copy of a bill now before our Legislature to establish a State Bank—the utility of such an institution has been much doubted, but recently those doubts appear in a great measure to have vanished, and it is now more than probable the bill will pass during the present session.

"ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 22, 1833. The bill to incorporate the Commercial Savings Institution in the city of Baltimore, passed the House of Delegates this morning. Mr. Jenkins offered an order, instructing the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice to inquire into the propriety of the payment of the Associate Judges of Baltimore City Court by the State.

"At the moment I am writing, the House of Delegates is in Committee of the Whole, and a substitute going the "whole hog" for Nullification, and of course against the Proclamation, has been offered by Mr. Jones of Somerset county. It will receive the fate it merits, at the hands of the General Assembly of Maryland—universal and deep abhorrence and prompt rejection. The mover, like his name-sake in Virginia, will be left in an inglorious minority of one."—Chronicle.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23d. The resolutions on the subject of Nullification &c., have been discussed for some days in the House of Delegates. In addition to the original resolutions and the substitute by Mr. Merrick, which I believe you have published, Mr. Jones, of Somerset, has offered a set of resolutions, denouncing the President's Proclamation, and approving Nullification.—The original resolutions were considered yesterday, and were amended, verbally, on the motions of Messrs. Jenkins and Teackle, and by the addition of a more formal and emphatic denunciation of Nullification, moved by Mr. Johnson. After they had been read through, Mr. Jenkins moved still further to amend them by substituting a preamble and resolutions recommending a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, and expressing the willingness of the General Assembly to acquiesce in a gradual and prospective reduction of the tariff to the standard of revenue: declaring the minority of South Carolina, to be entitled to the protection of the Government, and approving the principles of the President's Proclamation. Mr. Johnson's amendment was opposed by Messrs. Johnson, Merrick and Jones, of Somerset, and advocated by the mover, both yesterday and to-day. No question has yet been taken.

"ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1833. "The consideration of the resolutions, relating to the South Carolina Ordinance, &c., was postponed to-day, for the purpose of going into the election of United States Senator, and will not be resumed, I think, until the return of the Committee on Internal Improvement from their visit to the Point of Rocks. The resolution in favour of St. John's Literary Institution in the city of Frederick, was passed by the Senate this morning after a long debate, in which nearly every member, frequently participated. The result is a triumph of true policy and liberality over prejudice and bigotry."—[Balt. Gaz.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 26. The State of the Union.—The absorbing question which has occupied the House of Delegates from Tuesday until yesterday, has deservedly awakened such a deep interest, and the more especially, as the cause of South Carolina Nullification, has found a decided advocate, of no ordinary talents upon the floor, that we feel bound to exert every nerve, to present the proceedings thereon, to the people of the State, for their most serious attention. Every thing minor, must therefore give place to this, in our columns, until the debate is finished.—This is the more required, because the house being in committee of the whole, no record is made of their proceedings.

On Wednesday Mr. Jones occupied the floor for an hour and a half, and was succeeded by Mr. Jenkins. Their speeches will be given in our next.

Thursday, Mr. Merrick occupied the floor and was succeeded by Mr. Cottman. That day's debate was closed by a few remarks from Mr. Jones.

The debate embraces in its range the great questions of Nullification—secession—the constitutional doctrines of the President's Proclamation—the proposed modification of the Tariff, and the right of protecting domestic manufactures. Wide as the field is, the acknowledged embarrassments of the crisis give a thrilling interest to each several subject.

The consideration of the subject was interrupted yesterday by the proposition to elect the United States Senator, which it was supposed would be disposed of before the hour for taking up the order of the day had arrived, but which contrived to detain the house till the usual hour of adjournment.—Md. Repub.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. Blackstone, in the House of Delegates, yesterday morning, offered a message to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of U. States Senator, as General Smith's term expires on the 4th of March next; and nominating Dr. Joseph Kent, for that station.

Mr. Ely opposed an immediate election, and offered an order assigning reasons for deferring the choice; which is as follows:—Whereas it is important that the Legislature, before they proceed to the election of Senator to represent this State in the Senate of the United States should first be satisfied of the opinions of the persons nominated, on the important topics now engrossing the public mind of the nation and particularly with regard to the constitutionality of the Tariff, its reduction, and the other important subjects incidental thereto; therefore,

Ordered, That the said election be postponed till Wednesday 6th day of February next.

Mr. Blackstone could see no good reason for postponement. The disposition of the gentleman put in nomination, on the points mentioned, was well understood by the whole State, and his integrity to those principles were guaranteed by a long series of acceptable services to the State. Those who knew him, and agreed with him in opinion, had no hesitation in confiding the high trust proposed. Those who entertained different opinions, had no doubt made up their minds, in any event, to vote for the present Senator, and no information, which delay would elicit, would be at all likely to change their votes.

Mr. Ely replied, that for himself, he was for measures in preference to men—that as to having made up his mind in any event to vote for the re-election of Gen. Smith, the fact was not so. If he, from information which he hoped to derive from the delay, became satisfied that the General, or any other candidate that could be named was disposed to sacrifice the manufacturing interests of the country, & abandon the system of improvements, such man should receive his vote neither on this nor any other occasion. He was for protecting American industry. Though he would not object that the manufacturing interests should be required to make great sacrifices to satisfy the South rather than endanger the peace or existence of the Union. But to abandon the right of the government to protect the industry of the country; he never would consent, be the consequences what they might.

Mr. E. was not fully satisfied as to the sentiments of the gentleman nominated by Mr. B. on their particular subjects. He deemed them of such primary importance in selecting a Senator at this time, that he would be satisfied with nothing short of the sign manual of the man himself, to the course he proposed to pursue.

Mr. Blackstone thought the course pursued by the gentleman from Baltimore county rather novel, at the time we were about to elect a Senator, to introduce an order for the purpose of having the principles of the person nominated reduced to writing, and his signs manual affixed thereto.

Governor Kent, the person he had nominated was friendly to a protective principle, and internal improvements, and his views were generally known to need any comment, and he for one preferred men's acts as the standard of their political creed rather than their professions; for, Mr. Speaker, there have been men whose sign manual have been negated by their acts.

Mr. Ely's order was negated. After a struggle through a number of obstacles attempted in its way, the message was ultimately adopted. It was immediately responded to by the Senate, and the late Governor Joseph Kent is Senator elect from this State to the United States Senate, no person being nominated, in opposition to him.—Idid.

THE MAILS.—The non-arrival of the Slow and Easy Western mail, when this paper went to press, and the failure, to us, of the receipt of our usual supply of papers by the Northern, must be our apology, for the staleness of the news contained in this week's Gazette. The truth is, our latest dates from Washington are to the 25th, Baltimore and Philadelphia to the 26th, and last night, we received, we may say by accident, (by the Broad Creek-mail) a Maryland Gazette of the 31st and the Proceedings of our State Legislature, in pamphlet form to the 30th from which we extract the following:

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Gantt and Johns, from the joint committee of both houses, appointed for the purpose of examining and counting the votes taken on joint ballot, for directors on the part of the State, in the several Banks, wherein the State, as a stockholder, is entitled to directors, and for reporting the result; accordingly reported as follows:—

That from an examination of the ballot boxes, it appeared that there were altogether, fifty six ballots taken. That,

For the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neale, had 52 votes, and Ebenezer L. Finley had 52 votes.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer Jr. had 52 votes and George Wells had 52 votes.

For the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton—James Price had 53 votes and Theodore R. Lookerman had 53 votes.

For the Elkhon Bank—Adam Whann had 54 votes.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Alexander Neil had 53 votes and John Walgamot had 55 votes.

For the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore—Allen Griffith had 53 votes, and that there were 2 Blanks and 2 scattering votes.

Whereupon, it was declared in the House of Delegates, that the following named persons were duly elected directors on the part of the State, in the respective Banks above mentioned, for and during the current year, viz:—

That, for the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neale and Ebenezer L. Finley.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer, Jr. and George Wells.

For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton—James Price and Theodore R. Lookerman.

For the Elkhon Bank—Adam Whann.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Alexander Neil and John Walgamot.

For the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore—Allen Griffith.

MARRIED.

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. Thomas Dewlin to Miss Margaret Pearson, all of this county.

On Tuesday, 22d ult., Mr. Edward Bramble to Miss Catherine Underwood, all of this county.

Ye farmers beware, and for grubbing prepare, We announce in your ears a sad evil; Not a summer that's dry, nor the dread Hessian fly,

Nor the Rust, or the Garlic, or Weevil; Now whet up your hoes, while the thing we disclose,

And prepare for a desperate scramble, For the bushes and thorns alliance hath sworn, And the Underwood's join'd to the Bramble.

DIED.

On the 11th ult. at Xenia Green county Ohio, of a complicated disease which terminated in a dropsical affection of the chest, WILLIAM R. DAWSON, a native of the Eastern Shore of Md.

In April last, the deceased arrived in Xenia, in ill health, and took lodgings at Mr. Merrick's hotel, where he was confined to his room for several weeks. As soon as he recovered sufficient strength he engaged as clerk in a store and has ever since been employed when his health permitted him to attend to business. On the 30th December last his disease returned with increased violence, and he was confined to his room until his decease. During his sickness he received every attention his situation required.

In Centerville on Tuesday the 15th ult. Mr. HENRY HINDMAN.

Departed this life on the 21st ult. WILLIAM E., son of the late Wm. Murphy, of Oxford Neck, in the sixth year of his age.

In this town on Thursday morning last, after a lingering illness Mr. Richard Sharp Harwood, an old and respectable citizen of this county.

In this town on Thursday night last, John, only son of the late Thomas Meconkin, aged 10 years.

In this town on Friday 25th ult. Mrs. Satterfield, consort of Mr. Samuel Satterfield, after a long illness.

In this town on Sunday last, Mrs. Fisher, consort of Mr. Hooper Fisher.

JOHN J. HARROD,

PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND STATIONER,

No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore; Has constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONARY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the Just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coves, and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes or a view of the Crendences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clark's admired collection of Scripture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Geaner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

The Academical Reader, a very popular School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.—The third volume is now publishing.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

JOHN J. HARROD,

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, which contains many new, important, & highly interesting views of the Christian Church by the Rev. James R. Williams.

—ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio, Post, 4th Post, and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers and other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading, assorted.

Post Notes—Albums, extra and fine.

English and American Lead Pencils, assorted.

Wafers—Red, black, and assorted colours.

ALSO ON HAND,

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical Books, in great varieties.

Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.

Super royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.

Ironmongers & Grocers Wrapping PAPER, Blue and White and White Bonnet BOARDS.

All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.

Baltimore, Feb. 2 13w

A YOUNG MAN

WELL acquainted with Book-Keeping, who can write a good hand may hear of employment by applying at this office.

Easton, January 26 1843.

\$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for any information, which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the seal and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other.

Feb. 2

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, a BLACKSMITH, who is well acquainted with his business and who can give satisfactory proof of sober and industrious habits.—For such a one the highest wages will be given and constant employment, for a considerable time, or an interest in the shop, that is considered a great inducement.

WM. W. LAKE, Near Cambridge.

Feb. 2. 3t

The editors of the Easton Gazette and Village Herald are requested to give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and charge Cambridge Chronicle office.

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, I will sell at Public Sale on Wednesday the 13th of February if fair if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Robt. Bartlett, dec'd. all the personal estate of the said dec'd. consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, about eighty barrels of corn, top-fodder, corn-caps, blades, &c. with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. On all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required, before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP.

Feb. 2.

LOST! LOST

\$5 REWARD:

ON Saturday morning 19th inst. between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Store of Mr. James Willson, a Ladies small Gold Watch, any person finding the above watch, shall have a reward of \$5 by leaving it at the Store of Mr. James Willson.

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS, near Easton.

Jan. 26

A CARD.

A Lady residing in Baltimore, is desirous to form a select Private Class, for instruction in the different branches of an English education, and also in French, Italian and Music. The best teachers of each will be provided, the object in forming the Class is chiefly to be enabled to extend to her own daughters the benefit of a liberal but domestic education. Four young ladies from ten to fifteen years of age will be received as Boarders on moderate terms and may be assured of every maternal care. Further information may be obtained by application to this office.

January 26 4w

BOARDING

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington Street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.—Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

Jan. 26

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

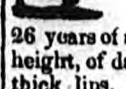
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at Hillsborough Caroline county, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm which was devised by Mrs. Mary Tripp to Mrs. Mary Nicholson, consisting of parts of several tracts called Hunters Forest, Mount Pleasant, lying and being in Caroline county, a few miles from Greensborough and the Nine Bridges, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, a description of the property would be unnecessary. The premises can be viewed by any one who may be desirous to purchase.

The terms of sale are as follows, that the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale will be required to pay the trustee one half of the purchase money in cash; and to give bond with approved security for the balance of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, to be paid in six months, and on the whole payment being made, and on the ratification of the sale the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed in law convey to the purchaser or purchasers and to his or their heirs and assigns forever the said property.

T. W. HOPPER, Trustee.

Centreville, Jan. 26 1833 1s

\$100 REWARD.

 RANAWAY, from the subscriber living in Oxford neck, in Talbot county, on the 29d inst. a Negro man called

CATO,

26 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, of dark complexion, large mouth and thick lips, he has a scar upon the back of his neck, and turns his feet very much out in walking. Had on when he ran off a suit of Kersay of a dull purple colour, and a bear-skin cap much worn. I offer a reward of 100 dollars for the delivery of him to the Jailor in Easton, if taken out of the State; 50 dollars if taken within the State, but out of the county, and 30 dollars if taken in this county and lodged in Easton Jail.

J. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Talbot county, Md. J. January 26.

POETRY.

THE GIPSY KING.

Elegy for the King of the Gipsies, Charles Lee,
Who died in a tent near Lewis, August 16,
1832, aged 74. He was buried in St.
Ann's Churchyard in presence of a thou-
sand spectators.

Herah!—hurr!—pile up the mould:
The Sun will gild its sod—
The Sun,—for threescore years and ten
The Gipsy's idol God!—
O'er field and fen,—by waste and wild,
He watch'd its glorious rise,
To worship at that gorgeous shrine
The spirit of the skies.

No brick-built dwelling caged him in;
No lordly roof of stone;
High o'er his couch the vault of Heaven
In star-bright splendour shone!
The rustling leaves still murmur'd there:
The rambling woodbine flower
Its twilight breath, exhal'd to cheer
The outcast's desert bower!

To him the forest's pathless depths
Their mossiest caves reveal'd;
To him: fair Nature's hand bequeath'd
Her fruits of flood and field;
The flower—the root—the beast—the bird—
All living things, design'd
To feed the craving, or delight
The gaze of human kind!

The pencil'd wood-flower, fair and frail,—
The squirrel's cunning nest,—
The granite throne, with lichens wild,
In brodered vesture drest,—
Sweet violets bedded in their leaves,
The first soft pledge of spring,—
Such were the gifts by Heaven's own hand
Shed on the Gipsy King!

The snow drop glistening in the wood,
The crowfoot on the lea,
Their gold and silver coin pour'd forth
To store his treasury;
The springy moss, by fairies spread,
His velvet footcloth made;
His canopy shot up amid
The lime-tree's emerald shade.

Buck,—pleasant,—have,—some lordly park
Still yielded to his feast:
And firing for his winter warmth,
And forage for his beast.
Happier than herald-blazon'd Kings,
The monarch of the moor,
He levied taxes from the rich,—
They wring them from the poor!

With glow-worm lamp, and incense cull'd
Fresh from the beanfield's breath;
And matin lark,—and vesper thrush,
And honey-hoarded heath;
A throne beneath the forest boughs,
Fann'd by the wild bird's wing;
Of all the potentates on earth,
Hail to the Gipsy King!

[Tit's Mag.]

Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of
Baltimore and its vicinity that she has taken
the stand lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on
Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's
Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS

in all its varieties.
Having for the last six years been constant-
ly employed in the Mantua Making business
in the City of Baltimore and having engaged
a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from
Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who
have served regular apprenticeships to the Mil-
linery business, and are now employed in the
most fashionable establishments in those cities;
together with her own personal exertions, she
flatters herself she will be able to give general
satisfaction to those who may have the kind-
ness to patronize her—she has just opened the
following with a variety of other fancy articles
in her line, viz:

Fancy Gauze & Crapo Handkerchiefs,
Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and
Mitts,
Bobinets, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the
neck,
Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and
Bobinets, &c. &c.
To which she invites the attention of the
Ladies.

N.B. Miss J. has made arrangements and
will receive regularly the latest Fashions from
Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bon-
nets, &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 29.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two
to remove to the House on Washington street,
now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the
rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright,
proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its
various branches. She expects to obtain the
aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled
in this business. She therefore solicits a share
of the public patronage and pledges herself that
all orders in her line shall be promptly, faith-
fully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
by the year.
MARY STEVENS.
dec. 22

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he still carries on
the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in
all its various branches, and that he has
in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who
is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may
favor me with any work in my line, I pledge
myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with
quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it
can be done by any good workman in the coun-
ty, and will take any kind of trade that will
suit me at the market prices. Customers will
find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's
old stand. The Public's humble and
Ob't. Serv't.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Jan. 19

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

Next door to Mr. Jas. Willson's store, Wash-
ington Street, Easton, Md.

MRS. GIBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former
stock

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY
ARTICLES;

which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
Mrs. G. grateful for past favours, invites her
former customers and friends to call and see
her

FASHIONS & GOODS,

She flatters herself that by her attention to her
business in all the varieties of Mantua-making
and Millinery to please the public.

Mrs. G. has and expects to keep constantly
in her employment, two young ladies from Bal-
timore both experienced in the above branches
she also receives the latest fashions.
Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the
Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned
have been appointed commissioners to lay out
and open a Public Road leading from the town of
Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a
gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel
late of Talbot county deceased and running through
the lands of the said Edward McDaniel, straight to
Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public
Landing should be established at the termination
thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned
will meet on the said premises on Wednesday
the 6th day of March next for the purpose of
executing said commission.—All persons there-
fore who may be interested are requested to take
notice and attend on said day.

WM. TOWNSEND,
JESSE SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO. } Commissioners.

Jan. 19

NOTICE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the
Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough
bred horse)



"MARYLAND ECLIPSE,"
will stand the ensuing season,
at Easton and Centerville. Com-
petent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to
few, if any horses in this Country. He has
fine size and great beauty, particulars however
of his stock, size, and performances will be
hereafter given at full length.
Jan. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni expo-
sit and me directed and delivered by the Clerk
thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of
the following persons, viz: one at the suit of
Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at
the suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of
Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of
Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and
one other at the suit of Wm. Turner assignee
of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling
of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on Tues-
day the fifth day of February next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M. of said day, the following property, viz:
1 negro Girl called Eliza, 1 negro man called
Richard, 4 Beds and Furniture, 1 Sideboard,
1 Bureau, 1 dozen Chairs, 2 Tables and all the
residue of his Household and Kitchen Furni-
ture, all his stock of Store Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Earthen & Crockery
wares: also all his right, interest and title to a
Lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of
acres what it may. The above property will be
sold subject to prior executions, to pay and
satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni expoa-
sit and the interest and costs due and to become
due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

January 19

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in
Talbot county will please take notice, their
taxes for the present year are now due; the
time allowed for the collection of the same being
limited the subscriber cannot give any indul-
gence; therefore those persons will endeavour
to settle the same as speedily as possible, the
subscriber or his deputy will be through the
districts and attend also at Easton every Tues-
day for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 23

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS,
Tailor, are informed that the Books of the
said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as
Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come
forward and make settlement of their respec-
tive accounts, he alone being authorized to re-
ceive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,

S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts.

Baltimore, January 5 1833

The Maryland Republican Annapolis
and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above
to the amount of one dollar, and send their ac-
counts as above.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends
and the public generally that she has re-
moved her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,
Esq. she invites her former customers and
friends, to call and view her new assortment of
fashions and goods and flatters herself that her
attention to her business in all its varieties of
Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to
the public.

Ob't. Serv't.

Easton, Oct. 27

HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SITUATED on the public road leading
from Chestertown to Millington, about
ten miles north of the former place, in one of
the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore.
The branches taught are Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography,
with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and
the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astron-
omy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty
one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in ad-
vance. No Scholar will be received for a
shorter time than six months.

ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Jan. 5 3w

References.—Hon. John B. Eccleston and
Dr. P. Wroth, Chestertown.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.

Easton, Jan. 5 1833

FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwel-
ling house on the corner of Dover
and West streets, near the new Me-
thodist Meeting House, at present
occupied by Richard C. Lane. The
property has attached to it, a good Smoke house
Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in
excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq-
who, in my absence, will show the property to
any person wishing to purchase, and will give
such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.

Easton, Jan. 5 4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has leased the farm of Samuel Har-
rison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occu-
pied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of
training and breaking horses, and curing such
diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as
comes within his knowledge—his charges will
be moderate, and he will use every exertion to
give satisfaction to those who may favour him
with their custom—having removed his family
and settled at the above farm, he will be pre-
pared in a few days to take in charge and accom-
modate five or six horses. For his knowledge
of horses and general character he refers to
Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose
employ he has been the last 2 years since he
left England.

The public's ob't serv't,
THOMAS WARWICK.

Dec. 1.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and customers that he has just returned
from Baltimore and is now opening at his store
opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,
QUEEN'S-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which added to his former stock makes his as-
ortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, } Wines,
Sherry & }
Malaga }
4th pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese,
Holland Gin, Mould & dipt Candles,
Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,
Spirits }
N. England Rum, Spanish and American
Apple & Peach Brandy English and American
Old Rye, (very superi- }
or,) and common Battie's Powder,
Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, }
Young Hyson & }
Hyson Skin }
1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen-
ware, &c. &c.
Loaf Sugar, }
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or
in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country
Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscri-
ber, on Thursday the 27th of De-
cember, 1832, a negro boy, named
ENNALLS,

about eighteen years old, five feet
two or three inches high, yellow complexion
—he has rather rolling walk, and I believe
holds his head down when spoken to. No oth-
er particular marks are recollected. Ennalls
went by water out of Choptank this year.—
The above reward will be given to any person
who will apprehend said negro, so that I get him
again.

HENRIETTA RICHARDSON.
Near New Market, Dorchester county, Md.
January 19, 1833.

The editors of the Easton Gazette,
Centerville Times and Delaware Journal, are
requested to insert the above in their respective
papers, each to the amount of \$1, and charge
the Cambridge Chronicle office.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PASSENGERS LINE.



SCHOONER SOPHIA.

THE Subscriber having removed to "Had-
daway's Ferry" and having prepared himself
with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, in-
tends running them from Annapolis to Easton
"via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommo-
dation of Passengers; his Boat will leave the
Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock,
A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every
Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he
assures those who may be disposed to favor
him with their patronage that his conveyance
is safe and comfortable; and that his best ex-
ertions will be used to make it agreeable.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 12

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed
DWELLING HOUSE,
situate near the corner of Port street,
in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a
good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE
with about three acres of ground sit-
uate on Cabinet street the property
of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to
good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

Easton, Nov. 10.

GENERAL Agricultural and Horticultural

Establishment.

COMPRISING,

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agri-
cultural Agency, and the Office of the A-
merican Farmer, at No. 16 South Calvert
Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock
and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nur-
sery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named
establishment, respectfully informs Farmers,
Gardeners, and the public generally, and de-
sires particularly, that he is prepared to execute
orders in any or all of its departments; and he
solicits those who feel interest in his plan to
furnish him with their addresses (free of ex-
pense to them) on receipt of which he will for-
ward to them an extra number of his paper, the
American Farmer, containing a full description
of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of
Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the U-
nion a quantity large or small of

Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the
Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store special-
ly with a view to supply dealers on very liberal
terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore,
with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up
in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ven-
tures to affirm, that for those who desire any of
the articles comprised in his extensive establish-
ment, there is not in the United States a more
eligible place than this to apply for them, as it
is a repository in which are concentrated or may
be procured on short notice, from all parts of
our country (and not a few are from remote
parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of
which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds,
Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals
Books, Implements, and last, though not least,
a constant fund of timely and important infor-
mation on almost every subject interesting to a
cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted
weekly to subscribers, for a small annual con-
tribution, through the columns of the American
Farmer, in which are indicated also, by adver-
tisement, and otherwise, the supplies of choice
commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they
are received at the establishment. The sub-
scriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries
and Gardens in the Union;—and for several
celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and
other domestic animals:—also for the United
Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a
full assortment of whose celebrated Garden
Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be
had from him wholesale and retail, on the best
terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md

Baltimore, Dec. 1

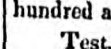
MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

15th day of January, A. D. 1833.

On application of James C. Reynier, admin-
istrator with the Will annexed of James N.
Casson, late of Caroline County deceased, it
is ordered that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased's estate and that the same be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphan's court of
the county aforesaid, I have here-
to set my hand and the seal
of my office affixed this fifteenth
day of January A. D. eighteen



hundred and thirty three.

Test,

W. A. FORD, Register
of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline county
hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Car-
oline county in Maryland letters of administra-
tion with the will annexed on the personal
estate of James N. Casson, late of Caroline
county deceased, all persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased's estate are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the proper
vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before
the twenty fourth day of July next or they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit
of the said estate. Given under my hand this
fifteenth day of January Anno Domini Eight-
hundred and thirty three.

JAMES C. REYNER, adm'r.
with the will annexed
of James N. Casson, deceased.

Jan. 19.

A New, Cheap and Popular Pe- riodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT

Circulating Library,

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for \$5

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical cu-
tely new in its character, it will be expected
that the publisher should describe his plan, and
the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the U. States a nu-
merous population, with literary tastes, who
are scattered over a large space, and who, dis-
tant from the localities whence books and lit-
erary information emanate, feel themselves
at a great loss for that mental food which edu-
cation has fitted them to enjoy. Books are
cheap in our principal cities; but in the interior
they cannot be procured as soon as published,
nor without considerable expense. To supply
this desideratum is the design of the present
undertaking, the chief object of which em-
phatically is, to make good reading cheaper
and to put it in a form that will bring it to
every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The
Select Circulating Library" may be received
at the most distant post office in the Union in
from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is pub-
lished, at the trifling expense of two and a half
cents; or in other words, before a book could be
bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio
or Vermont may be perusing it in their par-
lours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select
Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is
only necessary to compare it to some other pub-
lications. Take the Waverly novels for exam-
ple; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy
two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50.
The whole would be readily contained in three
numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty
seven cents postage included! So that more
than three times the quantity of literary mat-
ter can be supplied for the same money by ad-
opting the newspaper form.—But we consider
transmission by mail, and the early receipt
of a new book, as a most distinguishing fea-
ture of the publication. Distant subscrib-
ers will be placed on a footing with those nearer
at hand, and will be supplied at their own
homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of
the common London novel size for Five
Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks
to accomplish; for though not longer than one
week will elapse between the issuing of each
number, yet when there is a press of very in-
teresting matter, or when two or more numbers
are required to contain a whole work, the pro-
prietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at
shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the
equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive
from London an early copy of every new book
printed either in that mart of talent, or in Ed-
inburgh, together with the periodical literature
of Great Britain. From the former we shall
select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels
Sketches, Biography, &c., and publish them
with as much rapidity and accuracy as an ex-
tensive printing office will admit. From the
latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally
be culled, as will prove interesting and en-
tertaining to the lover of knowledge, and sci-
ence, literature, and novelty. Good standard
novels, and other works, now out of print, may
also occasionally be re-produced in our col-
umns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads
of families, that they need have no dread of
introducing the "Select Circulating Library"
into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who
has undertaken the editorial duties, to litera-
ry tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the re-
sponsibility he assumes in catering for an ex-
tended and moral community, and of the con-
sequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will
follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole-
some mental aliment. His situation and en-
gagements affords him peculiar advantages and
facilities for the selection of books. These,
with the additional channels created by ag-
encies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh,
warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faith-
ful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the
general advantages and conveniences which
such a publication presents to people of
literary pursuits wherever located, but more par-
ticularly to those who reside in retired situations
they are so obvious that the first glance can-
not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be
printed weekly on a double medium sheet of
fine paper in octavo form, with three columns
on a page, and mailed with great care so as to
carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same
care and accuracy as book work. The whole
fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well
worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in
value to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of
Kee's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be ac-
companied with a Title-page and Index.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality reforms the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

SUPERSTITIONS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOSEPH CHANDLER.

In that almost insulated part of the State of
Massachusetts, called *Old Colony* or *Plymouth*
County, and particularly in a small village ad-
joining the shiretown there may be found the
relics of many old customs and superstitions
which would be amusing, at least to the antiqua-
ry. Among others of less serious cast, there
was fifteen years ago, one which, on account of
its peculiarity and its consequence I beg leave
to mention.

It is well known to those who are acquaint-
ed with that section of our country, that nearly
one half its inhabitants die of a consump-
tion, occasioned by the chilly humidity of their
atmosphere, and the long prevalence of easterly
winds. The inhabitants of the village (or town
as it is there called) to which I allude,
were peculiarly exposed to this scourge and I
have seen at one time, one in every fifty of its
inhabitants glided down to the grave, with all
the certainty which characterizes this insidious
foe of the human family.

There was, fifteen years ago, and is perhaps
at this time, an opinion prevalent among the
inhabitants of that town, that a body of a per-
son who had died of a consumption, was, by
some supernatural means, nourished in the grave
from the body of some living member of the
family, and that during the life of this person
the body retained in the grave all the fullness
and freshness of life and vigor.

This belief was strengthened by the circum-
stances that whole families frequently fell a
prey to this terrible disease. Of one large fam-
ily in this town, consisting of fourteen children
and their venerable parents, the mother and
youngest son only remained; the rest within a
year of each other had died of the consumption.

Within two months from the death of the
thirteenth child—an amiable girl of about 16
years of age—the bloom of which characterized
the whole of this family, was seen to fade from
the cheek of the last support of the heart-
broken mother, and his broad flat chest was
occasionally convulsed by that powerful deep-
toned cough which attends the consumption in
our Atlantic States.

At this time, as if to snatch one of this fam-
ily from an early grave, it was resolved by a
few of the inhabitants of the village to test the
truth of this tradition which I have mentioned
and which the circumstances of this afflicted
family seemed to confirm, I should have added
that it was believed that if the body, thus
naturally nourished in the grave should be raised
and turned over in the coffin, its depreda-
tion upon the survivor would necessarily cease.

The consent of the mother being obtained it
was agreed that four persons attended by the
surviving and complaining brother should, at
sunrise next day dig up the remains of the
last buried sister. At the appointed hour they
attended in the burying yard, and having with
much exertion removed the earth, they raised
the coffin and placed it upon the ground; then
displacing the flat lid, they lifted the covering
from her face, and discovered what they had
indeed anticipated but dreaded to declare—yes, I
saw the visage of one who had long been the
tenant of a silent grave, lit up with the brillian-
cy of youthful health. The cheek was full of
dimpling, and a rich profusion of hair shaded
her cold forehead, while some of its richest curls
floated upon their unconscious breast. The
large blue eye had scarcely lost its brilliancy,
and the living fullness of her lips seemed al-
most to say "I am alive, and let me go."

In two weeks, the brother, shocked with the
spectacle he had witnessed, sunk under his dis-
ease. The mother survived scarcely a year,
and the long range of sixteen graves is pointed
out to the stranger as an evidence of the truth
of the belief of the inhabitants.

The following lines were written on a re-
collection of the above shocking scene:

I saw her, the grave sheet was round her,
Months had passed since they laid her in
clay:
Yet the damps of the tomb could not wound
her,
The worms had not seized on their prey.

Oh, fair was the cheek, as I knew it
When the rose all its colours there brought
And that eye—did a tear then bedew it?
It gleamed like the herald of thought.

She bloomed, though the shroud was around
her;
Her locks o'er her cold bosom waved,
As if the stern monarch had crowned her,
The fair, speechless queen of the grave.

But what lends the grave such a lustre?
O'er her cheek what such beauty had
shed?
His life-blood, who knelt there, had nursed
her,
The living was food for the dead!

A belief in judicial astrology has been more
or less prevalent in every part of the civilized
world; and though this belief may have been
popular only in proportion to the ignorance
of the mass of the people, yet it will be ac-
knowledged by all who are acquainted with the
events of the past century, that, though the
ignorant may have been misled by the jargon of
their superiors, yet the most learned, at times,
were not only deceived by the imposing opera-
tions of the adepts, but were even dupes to their
own imaginary acquisitions.

In few places has this confidence been more
general and implicit than in the old colony.—

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. York Standard, Jan. 30.

Surrender of the Citadel of Antwerp to the French.

The ship Florida, Captain Griswold, arrived
last night from London, having left the Downs
on the 28th December. Capt. G. politely fur-
nished us with London papers to the evening
of the 27th, which contain the important intel-
ligence of the surrender of the Citadel of Ant-
werp to the French on the 23d.

The ostensible object of the entrance of the
French army into Belgium, having been thus
attained, Marshal Gerard should, agreeably to
the terms of the Convention between France
and England, withdraw his army beyond the
Belgian frontier. It is however the decided
opinion expressed by both the English and
French papers, that this will not be done, and
that the difference between Holland and Bel-
gium is not settled by the capture of Antwerp.

Our papers contain little of interest in ad-
dition to the above event, being principally oc-
cupied with details of the elections for Parlia-
ment.

In France all was quiet, and a correspondent
of one of the London papers, mentions that the
King and Queen of the French would proceed
to Lille to meet the Dukes of Orleans and Ne-
mours on their return from Antwerp, and that
the young Dukes would be accompanied on
their journey to Lille by the King and Queen
of Belgium.

Accounts from Lisbon were to the 21st Dec.
but nothing of interest is given.

The following extracts are from the London
Allion of the 27th December.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT.

BERGHEM, Head Quarters of Marshal ?

Gerard, Monday evening, 7 o'clock, Dec. 24.

I have very little to add to my letter of this
morning. A Dutch Officer and Captain Passy,
Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Gerard, are gone to
the Hague with the terms of the capitulation.
The Marshal demands that the King of Hol-
land should consent to give up all the forts and
dependencies of the citadel, in conformity to the
treaty of the 15th November.

The act of capitulation consists of ten arti-
cles, and its purport is—

That the Citadel of Antwerp, 'Tete de Fland-
ers, Burgh, D'Austroville, and Zandrecht,
should be immediately given up.

That the commander and his garrison should
be considered as prisoners of war until the sur-
render of Forts Lillo and Lieffenshoek.

That the garrison should leave the citadel
with all the honors of war.

That the garrison should lay down its arms
on the glacis of the citadel, on the side next
explanade.

That the garrison should only take away
with it such articles as belong immediately to
officers and privates.

That the material which defended the citadel
should be considered as the property of the
Belgian Government.

That an inventory should be taken of all the
material, &c.

That two battalions of French infantry should
take immediate possession of the posts of the
half moon, the curtain towards the explanade,
and one of the gates of the citadel.

That should the King of Holland consent to
the surrender of Forts Lillo and Lieffenshoek,
Gen. Chasse and the garrison should be escorted
by the French to the frontiers of Holland,
and there have their arms returned to them.

The 10th article makes mention that the
gun-boats lying in the Scheldt, near the citadel
and in the polders, should not be considered as
included in the present treaty. Gen. Chasse
having declared that they were under the
command of Captain Koopman, and that he
had no command whatever over them.

In conformity with those articles, the French
took possession of the different posts mentioned
and jointly with the Dutch, kept the guards of
the citadel. Until the return of the messen-
ger of the Hague nothing will be definitively
settled, and a great deal will depend on the
reply of the King of Holland as to his future in-
tentions.

The city of Antwerp presents an aspect very
different to what it did a few days since. The
shops are open again, the gay merchandise is
once more at the windows, and rolling into the
town with its emigrant inhabitants.

Marshal Gerard, the Dukes of Orleans and
Nemours, accompanied by a brilliant staff, paid
a visit this morning to the prisoner Chasse, in
his hotel, in the vault of the Citadel. I think
it would have been better taste had Gerard visit-
ed his prisoner with less ostentation.

The French have now only a few sentinels
in the trenches, who strictly prevent all milita-
ry men from the inspecting the works.

It is said that Chasse and his garrison are to
be confined at Menin and Ypres.

An inventory is now being taken of all the
material in the citadel—under the direction of
Generals Haxo and Neigre.

The following is from the Antwerp paper,
the Journal du Commerce.—When news of the
capitulation was known, general joy prevailed
in Antwerp. People met and congratulated
each other without distinction of rank or party.
The Dutch saved nothing from the citadel or
its neighborhood. Early in the evening the
gunboat No. 8, which it is said has on board
things of value, as well as important documents
was obliged to surrender to the French garrison
at Fort Philippe.

Towards 9 o'clock the Dutch set fire to 6
other gun-boats moored under the citadel; they
all became a prey to the flames; 5 others were
also sunk by them. During the night, the
Steamer Chasse was blown up.

The citadel offers a picture of extreme desola-
tion—no building remains entire—all are to-
tally destroyed or crippled by the projectiles of
the besiegers—not a foot of ground but is plough-
ed up by the balls and shells. One important
building was destroyed, with all its contents.
It would appear that this loss determined the
besieged to capitulate. It is clear that they held
out to the last extremity.

Gen. Chasse and his garrison are still in the

citadel, the approaches to which are forbidden
to the curious by the French, who are in posses-
sion of the posts mentioned in the capitulation.
Marshal Gerard and the two Princes are in
the town since the morning.

The inhabitants are returning in crowds.—
On every side the water destined to arrest the
flames in case of a bombardment, is thrown
from the garret windows—the apertures to the
cellars are being uncovered—in short, the town
has acquired an activity to which it has lately
been unaccustomed.

The Regency will meet this evening, to
frame an address to the King, expressive of
their wishes that the ramparts of the citadel on
the side of the city may be demolished.

We are impatient to know the answer of
William; for, in case of refusal, the result of
the stipulations is that the garrison of the cit-
adel shall be sent prisoners to France: on the con-
trary, if he accept, they will be conducted to
the frontiers, with all the honors of war.

London, Dec. 27.—Evening.—The accounts
from Antwerp contain some highly interesting
details of the terms of the capitulation, & of the
occurrences which took place up to one o'clock,
on Tuesday afternoon.

The garrison marched out to the quay of the
Citadel on Monday afternoon, under the com-
mand of General Favange, (Chasse himself
being unable to move from an attack of the rheu-
matism,) and laid down their arms according
to the terms agreed on. They were escorted
back to their quarters, where they will remain
until the answer to the communication made
to the Hague is received. If the King of Hol-
land should refuse to surrender the other forts
on the Scheldt, (of which the fullest expecta-
tion is entertained at Antwerp, these gallant
men are to be subjected to the treatment of pris-
oners of war, and confined at Menin and
Ypres.

But the conduct of the French and Belgians
with regard to the gun boats stationed between
the Citadel and the Tete de Flanders deserves
to be designated as atrocious. The gun boats
were in no degree dependent upon the Citadel
nor were they under the orders of General
Chasse; their Commander Capt. Koopman, acted
under instructions direct from his sovereign.
They were not, therefore, included in the ca-
pitulation of the Citadel, and actually kept
from it. Nevertheless in defiance of this dis-
tinct understanding, in violation of Belgian
neutrality, when Capt. Koopman on the cessation
of hostilities, thought proper to drop down the
river with his little fleet, the Belgians from
some of the works on the bank with the assis-
tance of French Artillerymen, opened a heavy
fire upon the gun boats, and their gallant Com-
mander finding that it was next to impossible
to effect a passage by the opposing batteries
blew up and sunk his vessels (with the excep-
tion of one which escaped,) rather than allow
them to fall into the hands of either the French
or Belgians, by whom they might have been
subsequently used against Forts Lillo and Lieff-
enshoek.

King Leopold, who arrived at Antwerp a
short time after this disgraceful scene, was re-
ceived with coolness by his ignoble people.

The French papers of Tuesday contain no
articles of importance beyond those relating to
the fall of the Citadel Antwerp.

The Funds did advance materially on Tues-
day, notwithstanding the Antwerp news and
the pacific character of the intelligence from
Prussia, the effect which would have been pro-
duced being somewhat checked by the accounts
from Vienna mentioning the intention of the
Austrian Government to raise 35,000 men to
complete the Hungarian regiments.

The letter of our Paris Correspondent pos-
sesses much matter of interest. His information
seems to correspond with the opinion, we have
expressed in another article, that the return of the
French army will be postponed until the prin-
cipal forts on the Scheldt are in their possession,
and that the King of Holland will not deliver
them up until compelled to do so by force of
arms.

In addition to the public advices from the
Continent, which lead to the belief that a con-
tinental war is not far distant, we have received
private information from Germany of a very
important nature, which generally strengthens
this opinion.—*Allion*.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The capitulation of Gen.
Chasse has excited much satisfaction here, it
being felt on all sides that the losses of France
were already sufficiently severe in an expedi-
tion as vain as it was groundless.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Meeting of the Nullifiers.

The Charleston papers contain a full ac-
count of the proceedings of a large meeting of
the "State Rights and Free Trade" party, held
at the Circus on the evening of Monday, the
21st ult. C. C. Pinckney, Lieutenant Govern-
or of the State presided—and speeches were
made by Judge Colcock, Col. Preston, and Ex-
Governor Hamilton. The accounts vary as to
the number present, which is put down at from
2000 to 3000. A strong preamble and twenty
resolutions were adopted, without opposition,
—in which the doctrines of the President's
Proclamation as they represent them, are do-
nounced in the most unyielding terms of hos-
tility, as historically untrue, and leading inevi-
tably to a consolidated government without limi-
tation of powers. They affirm the right of
secession, and pledge themselves to maintain it,
if necessary, with their lives. They reject
with anger, the imputations of the President
against the leading Nullifiers as "vituperative"
and "unjust." They approve of the measures
of their State Legislature and Governor; they
resolve that the whole State Rights and Free
Trade party in Charleston will volunteer en
masse to the Governor; and express great in-
dignation at the concentration of the military
and naval forces of the United States in their
harbor and on the frontiers of their State, as
uncalled for by any public exigency—and if
intended to overawe public opinion, as "impo-
tent and unwarrantable."

They declare the bill now before Congress,
to be a gross and palpable violation of the Con-
stitution of the United States, and as investing

the President with "absolute control over the
lives, liberties and property of the country."

The most important indication is, however,
that part of the resolutions which expresses a
lively satisfaction at the prospect of a modifica-
tion of the Tariff, by Congress, in the bill now
pending, and resolves, "that those indications
shall be met by corresponding dispositions on
their part," and declares as the sense of the
meeting that "pending the process of the meas-
ure alluded to, all occasion of collision between
the Federal and State authorities should be so-
ludously avoided on both sides."

Nullification, therefore, is to be postponed
until after the 4th March. They further pas-
ed resolutions, in the event of the failure of
these expectations, to stand by the Ordinance
and the State, and to organize a Free Trade
Importing Company, for the purpose of sup-
plying the consumption of the State, duty free.

The Southern Patriot mentions that, at the
meeting in the Circus—

"General Hamilton stated that he had sent
a part of his crop of Rice to Havana, and had
ordered the returns in Sugar, in order to make
the question after the 1st of February; but that
he would not act in a private or public capacity,
in relation to the matter, until it could be ascer-
tained with certainty what will be the conduct of
Congress. If he added, that body should ad-
journ without adjusting the Tariff, or arm the
President with the powers for which he asks in
his late Message, he will instantly call the
Convention together, and leave to that Assem-
bly the determination of the course to be adopt-
ed."

A resolution was adopted, to organize the
whole force of the Nullifiers in Charleston to
aid the authorities "with all possible prompti-
tude, energy and effect."—*Balt. Amer.*

EXHIBITION OF SHEEP.

Talbot County, (Md.) Dec. 26, 1832.

MR. SMITH:

During the past fall, we have been amused
with the various performances of the high
blooded steeds over the different courses, and
lately have witnessed the highly interesting
political contest between Jackson, Clay and
Wirt. The ladies in various parts of the state
have held their fairs, and I see more progres-
sing in your respectable city for the promotion
of charity. The trustees of the Agricultural
Society of Maryland still hold their festive
meeting monthly on the Eastern Shore. Not-
withstanding all those amusing, important,
charitable, and agreeable proceedings, I regret
to see our cattle shows abandoned, which have
done so much real good to the community. As
this is the age of improvement and invention, I
am about to propose a new exhibition, which
perhaps may renovate the dying embers of ag-
riculture—and I know no gentleman to whom I
can, with more propriety call to aid me in this
new plan than one of your valuable correspond-
ents from Virginia, though I have not the plea-
sure of personally knowing him, I admire his
exertions to promote the improvement of land
and stock; I allude to Mr. R. K. Meade; and
hope he will at once see my motive is only to
endeavor to raise an ambition for the benefit
of society, and not to make money. It is only
through the American Farmer that I have be-
come acquainted with Mr. Meade, where I find
he is a lover of fine sheep and other stock,
and have reason to believe he has bestowed due
attention on that animal, and perhaps has as fine
sheep as any other gentleman in Virginia—
What I propose is, that the gentlemen of the
different states (who may feel disposed so to
do) throw in a sweepstake of twenty dollars,
and exhibit in the city of Baltimore, some time
in November next, one ram—two ewes, and
two wethers, from two to three years old of the
preceding spring. That there be three or more
judges appointed, who shall take into consid-
eration the size, beauty, form, and quality of wool
(the wool to be estimated agreeably to the breed
of sheep) and other good qualities, minutely
observing all the good and bad points, belong-
ing to each animal, and when all is summed
up, to award to the gentleman possessing a
majority of such sheep, having the greatest
number of good points or qualifications, the sum
of money which may be deposited, or if
more agreeable to be divided between any two
gentlemen having such sheep—as the exhibi-
tion is only intended to stimulate the farmer,
and more may grow out of it—as great effects
are sometimes produced from small causes.
I have just thrown out those hints without my
own signature at the spur of the moment,
should Mr. Meade and any other gentleman
think such an exhibition worthy of attention,
—they can communicate through your paper—
and my name can be made known.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

[We take the liberty of saying, for the in-
formation of those who may be disposed to take
the plan into consideration, that the author is
one of the most respectable gentlemen on the
Eastern Shore of Md. In reply to the private
note of our correspondent, we would observe
that he cannot "trouble us too often," as he ap-
pears to suppose.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*]

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court
of Talbot county, I will sell at Public Sale on
Wednesday the 13th of February if fair if not
the next fair day, at the late residence of Rob't.
Bartlett, dec'd. all the personal estate of the
said dec'd consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP
& HOGS; Household and Kitchen Furniture,
about eighty barrels of corn, top-fodder, corn-
cups, blades, &c. with sundry other articles too
tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will
be given, on all sums over five dollars, the pur-
chaser or purchasers giving note with approv-
ed security, bearing interest from the day of
Sale. On all sums under five dollars, the cash
will be required, before the removal of the prop-
erty—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP.

Feb. 2.

In *Old O'ender*.—On the night of the 16th inst. the watchmaker's shop of Mr. Isaac Spear, at Newark, N. J. was forcibly entered and robbed of watches and jewelry to the amount of nearly \$1500. Information was immediately left at our Police Office, and in the course of three or four days several watches were obtained at different pawnbrokers' shops. On Sunday evening Messrs. Merritt, B. J. Hays, and Sparks, police officers, arrested a man by the name of Wm. Whitman, who was convicted at Albany, about 2 years ago, of robbing the Mayor's house of nearly \$2000 worth of silver plate, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of fifteen years. During the cholera at that prison, in August last, he had an attack there and was placed in the hospital from which place he made his escape through an aperture 18 by 5 and a half inches, concealing himself in the blacksmith shop among the rubbish one day and night, and on the next day came to this city. After recruiting a few days, he left for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. and finally committed the robbery at Newark, bringing the plunder to this city. He is but 28 years of age, and yet he has broken nearly all the State Prisons in the United States. He now owes thirteen years' service to this State, six years to New Jersey, and five years to Massachusetts. Yesterday morning, the above named officers started in quest of the missing property, and succeeded in obtaining fifty four watches & a large quantity of jewelry being nearly all that was stolen.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Latest from Holland.—The Boston Atlas, of Wednesday, announces the arrival of the brig Alexander, Capt. Pendleton, from New Dieppe whence he sailed on the 29th of December—but brought no papers. Captain P. furnished the first intelligence in Boston of the fall of Antwerp. It will have been observed by the reader of the intelligence received at New York that little has been said of the loss of life occasioned by the defenders of the citadel, to the assailants. Captain P. reports, that the loss of the French was computed at from 16,000 to 18,000 men. The citadel was taken possession of on the 25th. The loss of the Dutch was not known. Ten thousand bombs were thrown by the French engineers into the citadel, which destroyed all the provisions and water of the besieged. Gen. Chasse defended the citadel for two days after the destruction of his provisions and water.

Capt. Pendleton further states that the impression prevailed that a general war would be the inevitable consequence. It was supposed that the Dutch would be assisted by the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Indeed it was reported that a Russian army of 100,000 men were on their march for the frontiers of Belgium and Holland.

The following extract is taken from Buckthorne's narrative in Irving's "Tales of a Traveller."—He had gone out into the world; had experienced the coldness of its selfishness, and the bitterness of its adversity, and had returned again to the haunts of his childhood, to spend the remainder of his days:

"As I was rambling pensively through a neighboring meadow, in which I had many a time gathered primroses, I met the very pedagogue, who had been the tyrant and dread of my boyhood. I had sometimes vowed to myself, when suffering under his rule, that I would have my revenge, if I ever met him, when I had grown to be a man. The time had come, but I had no disposition to keep my vow. The few years which had matured me into a vigorous man, had shrunk him into decrepitude. He appeared to have had a paralytic stroke. I looked at him, and wondered that this poor helpless mortal could have been an object of terror to me; that I should have watched with anxiety the glance of that falling eye, or dreaded the power of that trembling hand. He tottered feebly along the path, and had some difficulty in getting over a stile. I ran and assisted him. He looked at me with surprise, but did not recognize me, and made a low bow of humility and thanks.

"I had no disposition to make myself known for I felt that I had nothing to boast of. The pains he had taken, and the pains he had inflicted, had been equally useless. His repeated predictions were fully verified, and I felt that little Jack Buckthorne, the idle boy, had grown to be a very good-for-nothing man.

"This is all very comfortable," I said; but as I have told you of my follies, it is meet that I show you, how for once I was schooled for them. The most thoughtful of mortals will some time or other have his day of gloom, when he will be compelled to reflect.

"I felt on this occasion as if I had a kind of penance to perform, and I made a pilgrimage in expiation of my past levity. Having passed a night at Leamington, I set off by a private path, which leads up a hill through a grove, and across quiet fields, till I came to the small village church. It is an old low edifice of grey stone, on the brow of a small hill, looking over fertile fields, towards where the proud towers of Warwick castle lift themselves against the distant horizon.

"A part of the churchyard is shaded by large trees. Under one of them my mother lay buried. You have no doubt thought me a light heartless being. I thought myself so; but there are moments of adversity which let us into some feelings, of our own nature to which we might otherwise remain perpetual strangers.

"I sought my mother's grave; the weeds were already matted over it, and the tombstone was half hid among the nettles. I cleared them away, & they stung my hands; but I was heedless of the pain for my heart ached too severely. I sat down on the grave, and read over again the epitaph on the stone.

"It was simple,—but it was true. I had written it myself. I had tried to write a poetical epitaph, but in vain; my feelings refused to utter themselves in rhyme. My heart had gradually been filling during my lonely wanderings; it was now charged to the brim, and overflowed. I sunk upon the grave and buried my face in the tall grass, and wept like a child. Yes, I wept in manhood upon the grave, as I had in infancy upon the bosom of my mother.

"Alas how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts, when we learn how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few love us for ourselves; how few will befriend us in our misfortunes—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

"It is true I had always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days; but I felt how inconsiderate and ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted as I retraced the days of infancy, when I was led by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was

without care or sorrow. "O my mother I exclaimed, I bury my face again in the grass of the grave; "O that I were once more by your side; sleeping never to waken again on the cares and troubles of this world."

"I am not naturally of a morbid temperament and the violence of my emotion gradually exhausted itself. It was a hearty honest, natural discharge of grief, which had been slowly accumulating, and gave me wonderful relief. I rose from the grave, as if I had been offering up a sacrifice, and I felt as if that sacrifice had been accepted.

"I sat down again on the grass, and plucked one by one the weeds from the grave; the tears trickled more slowly down my cheeks, and ceased to be bitter. It was a comfort to think that she had died before sorrow and poverty came upon her child, and all his great expectations were blasted."

From the Boston Transcript.

ARREST OF THE REV. MR. AVERY.—The Rev. Mr. Avery, for whose arrest the Assembly of Rhode Island offered a reward of \$300, arrived in this city last evening, in custody of Col. Harvey Harden, deputy sheriff of Fall River. Mr. Avery was apprehended at the house of a Mr. Mayhew, situated on a by-road about 3 miles from Rindge in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Mr. Mayhew at first denied all knowledge of the prisoner, who attempted to escape, after being warned by Mrs. Mayhew, but was stopped at the door by one of the sheriff's officers.

He had disguised himself by allowing his whiskers to grow, which previously had been shaved. Mr. Avery asserts that he left Rhode Island only at the urgent solicitation of his legal advisers and friends, to avoid the fury and excitement of the people against him. He was visited last evening by a number of his professional brethren, and left the city, in company of the Sheriff, at five o'clock this morning, for Fall River.

Col. Harden was ignorant that any reward had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Avery when he started in pursuit of him, and Mr. Avery avers that only two persons knew the route he intended to take, or the place where he proposed to conceal himself. He insists that one of them must have betrayed his confidence.

(COMMUNICATED.)

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Denton and its vicinity, convened at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening the 28th ult. pursuant to previous arrangement, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Temperance Society, James Sangston, Esq. was called to the chair and William T. Purnell appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being announced by the chairman, the Rev. William D. Burnham, Rev. John L. Lenhart and Doct. William A. Tatem severally addressed the meeting in a very eloquent and appropriate manner, with regard to the multitude of evils attending the habitual use of ardent spirits and strenuously advocated the formation of a Temperance Society upon the plan of entire abstinence. On motion of the Rev. John L. Lenhart it was resolved unanimously that a Temperance Society be organized.

Whereupon the following Constitution was submitted for the consideration of the meeting which being read was unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called the Denton Temperance Society.

ART. 2nd. Any person subscribing this Constitution shall be a member of this Society.

ART. 3rd. We the members of this Society do pledge ourselves not to make, sell, give away nor drink alcoholic liquors of any kind, except in case of sickness; and further more we do pledge ourselves to discountenance the use of it in our families and wherever we may have influence.

ART. 4th. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and four Directors—to be chosen annually by ballot or otherwise, and to remain in office until another one elected who shall have the management of the Society.

ART. 5th. The annual meeting of this Society shall be on the first Monday in January.

ART. 6th. Any member may withdraw from the Society by giving information of his intention to the Secretary.

ART. 7th. Any member of this Society who shall violate the 3rd Article of the Constitution shall upon the first offence be reprimanded by the President and upon the second expelled.

On motion, Resolved, that this meeting now adjourn to meet again at this place on Monday evening 18th of February next at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the Secretary and published in the Eastern Gazette and Eastern Shore Whig.

JAMES SANGSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM T. PURNELL, Sec'y.

The Slow and Easy Western stage arrived last evening, but brought no mail.

MARRIED

In Caroline County on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. Lewis Meconkin to Miss Caroline, second daughter of John Keates, Esq. of Queen Anne's County.

DIED

In this county suddenly, by a fall from his horse, on Tuesday morning last, Mr. William P. Kerr.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Samuel T. Kennard on THURSDAY next the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y
Feb. 9

FINE STALL FED

SPAYED HEIFER BEEF.
One half of this superior Beef will be delivered to order at Easton on Tuesday 26th February. Any person wishing a quarter, will leave word with Mr. Caleb Brown (Bar of Easton Hotel, Easton) specifying which quarter.

Feb. 9

WANTED TO HIRE,

A negro girl from ten to fifteen years of age, one that can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, very liberal wages will be given, to live in a small family—a slave would be preferred, for particulars enquire of the Editor.
Feb. 9 31q

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON,

THOMAS P. TOWNSEND, Master,

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season.

Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freight intended for the packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary, at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without fail, on or before the first day of March. Those who have had my boat logs in possession since last fall, will please return them to me as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of seventy-five cents each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

S. H. B.

Easton, Feb. 9

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, I will sell at Public Sale on Wednesday the 20th inst. at the late residence of Jacob Faulkner, dec'd. all the personal estate of the said dec'd. consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, Farming Utensils, Corn, Cornblades, a quantity of excellent Hay, &c. the crop of wheat now growing on the land, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, before the removal of the property; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by THOS. M. FAULKNER, Adm'r. of Jacob Faulkner, deceased.

Feb. 9.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of February, A. D. 1833. On application of Thomas M. Faulkner, administrator of Jacob Faulkner, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 8th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Faulkner late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. M. FAULKNER, Adm'r. of Jacob Faulkner, deceased.

Feb. 9.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

BALTIMORE

Genius of Comedy.

The Genius of Comedy will be published weekly at \$2 per annum, if paid in advance—\$2.50 at the end of six months, and \$3, at the end of the year. It will be devoted to original and selected articles, consisting of Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Sentiment, Bon Mots, etc. comprising the whole range of Wit and Humour.

Notices of the Drama will appear. A summary of news will be given. Engravings and Cuts, illustrating articles of a Humorous character, will embellish our columns.

It is the object of the Publishers to render the Genius of Comedy acceptable to all who love a good Story, keen Witicism, or point of Pen or shaft of Satire. Its tone will be elevated, and grossness scrupulously avoided, it being our intention to give pleasure and create mirth, without offending the taste of the most fastidious.

Deeming it worse than useless to be profuse in promise which may never be performed, the admirer of the "Gay or grave—the lively or severe," is respectfully invited to patronize the Genius. He will then be able to decide upon its merits, and if he has the least spark of Fun in his composition, we dread not the decision. Postmasters and others, acting as Agents will be entitled to every seventh copy, gratis, or 12 per cent upon all collections.

Address (post-paid)
A. SISTY, & Co.
113 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 9

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland which have been lost or mislaid, viz:—

6 Shares issued in the name of Mayer and Brantz, No. 5866 to 5871 inclusive.

10 Shares issued in the name of David Williamson, No. 1718 to 1727 inclusive.

8 Shares issued in the name of Miss Sophia Carter, No. 1565.

The above described Stock now standing in the name of Sophia Carter on the Books of the said Bank.

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Esq.

of Sophia Carter, dec'd. The Editors of the Political Examiner, Frederick Herald, Hagerstown and Gazette, Easton, will copy the above, and send their accounts, a copy of the advertisement and a certificate attached to this office.

Feb. 9

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

At the commencement of the new year, by fortune's favorite,

SYLVESTER,

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1833—drawn at Philadelphia Jan. 12th, 1833:

46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57

Combination 18 24 46, the highest prize of 20,000 Dollars, was sold by all lucky SYLVESTER, to one of his distant patrons. 'Tis but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also \$1000 in a late class of New York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monuments to the fame of the all fortunate SYLVESTER.

Remember! if you wish to procure prizes they can only be obtained at Sylvester's prize selling office.

NEW YORK LOTTERY.

Extra class No. 3—to be drawn February 13th

\$20,000 — TICKETS \$1

Lowest Prize \$6.

\$20,000, 5000, 1372, 5 of 1000

10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200

24 of 150, &c

Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1833:

\$15,000, Highest Prize.

\$15,000, 4000, 1020, 3 of 1250, 5 of 1000,

10 of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c.

Whole Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25

GRAND

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 7, for 1833:

To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware,) February 18th.

10,000 DOLLARS.

1 prize of \$10,000, 2500, 2000, 1022, 2 of 1000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, &c.

Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

Orders from any part of the United States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When \$10 and upwards are remitted, postage need not be paid.

SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Nashville, and New Orleans) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

*For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Baltimore, Md.

TO PRINTERS.

BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.
THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type Foundry respectfully inform the Printers in the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish them with a great variety of Letters, suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices the same as they can be obtained at from other Foundries—consisting principally of the following sizes, viz.

Nonpareil,	Antique
Brevier,	
Bourgeois,	
Long Primer,	
Pica,	
Four Lines Pica,	
Six Lines Pica ornamented,	
Eight Lines Pica	
Antique,	
Eight Lines Pica	
Fluted,	
Eight Lines Pica	
Oak Leaf,	
Eight Lines Pica ornamented, &c. &c.	

Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes, Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flowers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers, and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above, as also for Presses, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the completion of an office, will be executed on terms as favorable as at any other establishment of a similar kind in the U. States.

Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry. Mr. Edward Starr, who has been long engaged in carrying on the business, is superintending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his well known experience, will be enabled to attend to the orders of Printers in such a manner for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure satisfaction.

F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent of the Baltimore Type Foundry.

Feb. 9.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of

AARON FREEMAN,

said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks, he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.

THOS. HOPKINS; Spring Mills, near Denton.

Feb. 9

A CARD.

A Lady residing in Baltimore, is desirous to form a select Private Class, for instruction in the different branches of an English education, and also in French, Italian and Music. The best teachers of each will be provided, the object in forming the Class is chiefly to be enabled to extend to her own daughters the benefit of a liberal but domestic education. Four young ladies from ten to fifteen years of age will be received as Boarders on moderate terms and may be assured of every maternal care. Further information may be obtained by application to this office.

January 26 4w

BOARDING

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington Street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.—Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.

Jan. 26

A BLACKSMITH

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, a BLACKSMITH, who is well acquainted with his business and who can give satisfactory proof of sober and industrious habits.—For such a one the highest wages will be given and constant employment, for a considerable time, or an interest in the shop, that is considered a great inducement.

WM. W. LAKE.

Near Cambridge.

Feb. 2.

The editors of the Eastern Gazette and Village Herald are requested to give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and change Cambridge Chronicle office.

JOHN J. HARROD,

PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND

STATIONER,

No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore;

Has constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONARY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant. The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the Just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principle of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Drs. Mosheim, Coxe, and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes or a view of the Crendences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clark's admired collection of Scripture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

POETRY.

THE WORLD.

Swifter and swifter, day by day,
Down time's unquiet current hurled,
Thou passest on thy restless way,
Tumultuous and unstable world!
Thou passest on! time hath not seen
Delay upon thy hurried path—
And prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath.

Thou passest on, and with thee go
The loves of youth—the cares of age;
And smiles and tears, and joy and woe
Are on thy history's bloody page!
There, every day, like yesterday,
Writes hopes that end in mockery—
But who shall tear the veil away,
Before the abyss of things to be?

Thou passest on, and at thy side,
Even as a shade, Oblivion treads,
And o'er the dreams of human pride,
His misty shroud forever spreads;
Where all thine iron hand has traced
Upon that gloomy scroll to-day,
With records ages since effaced—
Like them shall live—like them decay.

Thou passest on—with thee the vain
That sport upon thy flaunting blaze—
Pride, framed of dust, and Folly's train,
Who court thy love, and run thy ways,
But thou and I—(and be it so)—
Press onwards to eternity;
Yet not together let us go
To that deep voiced but shoreless sea!

Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine;
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my
own;
I kneel not at thy gilded shrines;
I bow not at thy slavish throne!—
I'll them pass by without a sigh—
They make no swelling rapture now,
The fierce delights that fire thine eye—
The triumph of thine haughty brow!

Pass on, relentless world!—I grieve
No more for all that thou hast given:
Pass on, in God's name—only leave
The things thou never yet hast given
A heart at ease—a mind at home—
Affections fixed above thy sway—
Faith set upon a world to come,
And patience through life's little day.

Miss Charlotte Jackson,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of
Easton and its vicinity that she has taken the
store lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown, on
Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's
Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA-MAKING AND
MILLINERY BUSINESS
in all its varieties.

Having for the last six years been constant-
ly employed in the Mantua Making business
in the City of Baltimore and having engaged
a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from
Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who
have served regular apprenticeships to the Mil-
linery business, and are now employed in the
most fashionable establishments in this city;
together with her own personal exertions, she
flatters herself she will be able to give general
satisfaction to those who may have the kind-
ness to patronize her—she has just opened the
following with a variety of other fancy articles
in her line, viz:

Fancy Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and
Mitts,
Bobinettes, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the
neck,
Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and
Bobbins, &c. &c.

To which she invites the attention of the
Ladies.
N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and
will receive regularly the latest fashions from
Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bon-
nettes, &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 29.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber intending in a week or two
to remove to the House on Washington street,
now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the
rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright,
proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its
various branches. She expects to obtain the
aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled
in this business. She therefore solicits a share
of the public patronage and pledges herself that
all orders in her line shall be promptly, faith-
fully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
by the year.
MARY STEVENS.
dec. 22

LOST! LOST!!

\$5 REWARD:

ON Saturday morning 19th inst. between
the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Store
of Mr. James Willson, a Ladies small Gold
Watch, any person finding the above watch,
shall have a reward of \$5 by leaving it at the
Store of Mr. James Willson.

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS,
near Easton.
Jan. 26

A YOUNG MAN

WELL acquainted with Book-Keeping,
who can write a good hand may hear of em-
ployment by applying at this office.
Easton, January 26 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he still carries on
the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Busi-
ness in all its various branches, and that he
has in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who
served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who
is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may
favor me with any work in my line, I pledge
myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with
quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it
can be done by any good workman in the coun-
ty, and will take any kind of trade that will
suit me at the market prices. Customers will
find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's
old stand. The Public's humble and
Oblt. Servt.

WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Jan. 19

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

Next door to Mr. Jas. Willson's store, Wash-
ington Street, Easton, Md.

MRS. GIBBS,

HAS just received, in addition to her former
stock

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
BONNETS, RIBBONS AND FANCY
ARTICLES;

which she will dispose of on moderate terms.
Mrs. G. grateful for past favours, invites her
former customers and friends to call and see her

new assortment of
FASHIONS & GOODS,
She flatters herself that by her attention to her
business in all the varieties of Mantua-making
and Millinery to please the public.

Mrs. G. has and expects to keep constantly
in her employment, two young ladies from Bal-
timore both experienced in the above branches
she also receives the latest fashions.
Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the
Judges of Talbot County court, the under-
signed have been appointed commissioners
to lay out and open a Public Road leading
from the town of Easton to the Town of Cen-
terville, beginning at a gate standing on the
lands of James M. McDaniel & on the Lands
of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county
deceased and running through the lands of the
said Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River,
all in the said county, and that a Public
Landing should be established at the termina-
tion thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned
will meet on the said premises on Wednesday
the 6th day of March next for the purpose of
executing said commission.—All persons there-
fore who may be interested are requested to take
notice and attend on said day.

WM. TOWNSEND,
JESSE SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO. } Commissioners.
Jan. 19

NOTICE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the
Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough
bred horse)

"MARYLAND ECLIPSE,"
will stand the ensuing season,
at Easton and Centerville. Com-
petent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to
few, if any horses in this Country. He has
fine size and great beauty, particulars however
of his stock, size, and performance will be
hereafter given at full length.
Jan. 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of vendition expo-
na and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk
thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of
the following persons, viz: one at the suit of
Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the
suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of
Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of
Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and
one other at the suit of Wm. Turner assignee
of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling
of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on Tues-
day the 12th day of February next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M. of said day, the following property, viz:
1 negro Girl called Eliza, 1 negro man called
Richard, 4 Beds and Furniture, 1 Sideboard,
1 Bureau, 1 dozen Chairs, 2 Tables and all the
residue of his Household and Kitchen Furni-
ture, all his stock of Store Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Earthen & Crockery
wares; also all his right, interest and title to a
lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of
acres what it may. The above property will be
sold subject to prior executions, to pay and
satisfy the aforesaid writs of vendition exponas
and the interest and costs due and to become
due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER Shff.
January 19 ts

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in
Talbot county will please take notice, their
taxes for the present year are now due; the
time allowed for the collection of the same being
limited the subscriber cannot give any indul-
gence; therefore I hope persons will endeavor
to settle the same as speedily as possible, the
subscriber or his deputy will be through the
districts and attend also at Easton very Tues-
day for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes.
Sept. 22

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOSEPH E. POITS,
Tailor, are informed that the Books of the
said Poits are in the hands of the subscriber as
Trustee, and they are hereby requested to come
forward and make settlement of their respec-
tive accounts, he alone being authorized to re-
ceive them.

JOHN A. ROCHE,
S. W. corner of Pratt and Hanover sts.
Baltimore, January 5 1833 St

THE Maryland Republican Annapolis,
and the Easton Gazette, will insert the above
to the amount of one dollar, and send their ac-
counts as above.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends
and the public generally that she has re-
moved her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,
Esq. she invites her former customers and
friends, to call and view her new assortment of
fashions and goods and flatters herself that her
attention to her business in all its varieties of
Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to
the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

HARMON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

SITUATED on the public road leading
from Chestertown to Millington, about
ten miles north of the former place, in one of
the healthiest situations on the Eastern Shore.
The branches taught are Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography,
with the use of Maps and Globes, Painting and
the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astron-
omy and Botany.

The terms for Board and Tuition are Twenty
one dollars per quarter—the first quarter in ad-
vance. No Scholar will be received for a
shorter time than six months.

ELIZABETH THOMAS.
Jan. 5 3w
References.—Hon. John B. Eccleston and
Dr. P. Woth, Chestertown.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to

A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

FOR SALE.

That very convenient and comfortable dwell-
ing house on the corner of Dover
and West streets, near the new Me-
thodist Meeting House, at present
occupied by Richard C. Lane. The
property has attached to it, a good Smoke house
Stables and Carriage house, all of which are in
excellent order.

For terms apply to Edward Mullikin, Esq.,
who, in my absence, will show the property to
any person wishing to purchase, and will give
such further information as may be desired.

THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Jan. 5 4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic that he has leased the farm of Samuel Har-
rison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occu-
pied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of
training and breaking horses, and curing such
diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as
comes within his knowledge—his charges will
be moderate, and he will use every exertion to
give satisfaction to those who may favour him
with their custom—having removed his family
and settled at the above farm, he will be pre-
pared in a few days to take in charge and accom-
modate five or six horses.—For his knowledge
of horses and general character he refers to
Gen. Forman and Mr. Bels Badger in whose
employ he has been the last 2 years since he
left England.

The public's oblt. servt.,
THOMAS WARWICK.
Dec. 1.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and customers that he has just returned
from Baltimore and is now opening at his store
opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.
which added to his former stock makes his as-
ortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Lisbon, White & green Coffee,
Sherry & Wines, First and second quality
Chocolate,
Malaga, 4th pr. Cognac Brandy, New England Cheese,
Holland Gin, Mould & dipt Candles,
Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,
Spirits, Spanish and American
N. England Rum, Segars,
Apple & Peach Brandy English and American
Old Rye, (very superior) Shot,
or, and common Battie's Powder,
Whiskey, Buckwheat & common
Imperial, Hyson, Flour,
Young Hyson & Rope & Leading Lines,
Hyson Skin Coarse & fine Salt,
1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen-
ware, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or
in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country
Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscri-
ber, on Thursday the 27th of De-
cember, 1832, a negro boy, named

ENNALLS,

about eighteen years old, five feet
two or three inches high, yellow complexion
—he has rather rolling walk, and I believe
holds his head down when spoken to. No other
particular marks are recollected. Ennalls
went by water out of Choptank this year.—
The above reward will be given to any person
who will apprehend said negro, so that I get him
again.

HENRIETTA RICHARDSON.
Near New Market, Dorchester county, Md.
January 19, 1833.

The editors of the Easton Gazette,
Centerville Times and Delaware Journal, are
requested to insert the above in their respective
papers, each to the amount of \$1, and charge
the Cambridge Chronicle office.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PASSENGERS LINE.



SCHOONER SOPHIE.

THE Subscriber having removed to "Had-
daway's Ferry" and having prepared himself
with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, in-
tends running them from Annapolis to Easton
"via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommoda-
tion of Passengers; his Boat will leave the
Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock,
A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every
Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he
assures those who may be disposed to favor
him with their patronage that his conveyance
is safe and comfortable; and that his best ex-
ertions will be used to make it agreeable.
The Public's Oblt. Servt.

W. H. DAWSON.
Jan. 12

TO RENT

for the ensuing year.

THE small framed

DWELLING HOUSE,

situate near the corner of Port street,
in Easton,

One other situate on Cabinet street, with a
good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE

with about three acres of ground situ-
ate on Cabinet street the property of

J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The above property will be rented low to
good tenants. For terms apply to

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

or to A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Nov. 10.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court
sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as
Trustee will offer at public sale on Saturday
the 16th day of February next, at Hillsborough
Caroline county, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm
which was devised by Mrs. Mary Tripp to Mrs.
Mary Nicholson, consisting of parts of several
tracts called Hunters Forest, Mount Pleasant,
lying and being in Caroline county, a few
miles from Greensborough and the Nine Bridges,
containing 200 acres of land, more or less,
a description of the property would be unne-
cessary. The premises can be viewed by
any one who may be desirous to purchase.

The terms of sale are as follows, that the
purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale will
be required to pay the trustee one half of the
purchase money in cash; and to give bond with
approved security for the balance of the pur-
chase money with interest from the day of sale,
to be paid in six months, and on the whole pay-
ment being made, and on the ratification of the
sale the Trustee will by a good and sufficient
deed in law convey to the purchaser or purcha-
sers and to his or their heirs and assigns fore-
ver the said property.

T. W. HOPPER, Trustee.

Centerville, Jan. 26 1833 ts

\$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the
Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in this town, for any information which may
lead to the detection and conviction of the per-
son or persons who broke the sash and glass
over one of the front doors of said church, and
the glass over the other.
Feb. 2

GENERAL

Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Ag-
ricultural Agency, and the Office of the A-
merican Farmer, at No. 16 South Calvert
Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock
and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nur-
sery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named
establishment, respectfully informs Farmers,
Gardeners, and the public generally, and de-
sires particularly, that he is prepared to execute
orders in any or all of its departments; and he
solicits those who feel interest in his plan to
furnish him with their addresses (free of ex-
pense to him,) on receipt of which he will for-
ward to them an extra number of his paper, the
American Farmer, containing a full description
of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of
Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the U-
nion a quantity large or small of

Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the
Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store special-
ly with a view to supply dealers on very liberal
terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore,
with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in
boxes expressly for country dealers. He ven-
tures to affirm, that for those who desire any of
the articles comprised in his extensive establish-
ment, there is not in the United States a more
eligible place than this to apply for them, as it
is a repository in which are concentrated or may
be procured on short notice, from all parts of
our country (and not a few are from remote
parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of
which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds,
Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals,
Books, Implements, and last, though not least,
a constant fund of timely and important infor-
mation on almost every subject interesting to a
cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted
weekly to subscribers, for a small annual con-
tribution, through the columns of the American
Farmer, in which are indicated also, by adver-
tisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice
commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they
are received at the establishment. The sub-
scriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries
and Gardens in the Union—and for several
celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and
other domestic animals—also for the United
Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a
full assortment of those celebrated Garden
Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be
had from him wholesale and retail, on the best
terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, Md

Baltimore, Dec. 1

The Cheapest Work ever Published.

CHAS. ALEXANDER & L. A. GODEY

UNDER THE FIRM OF

C. ALEXANDER, & Co.

Intend commencing on the First of January,

1833, a Semi-Monthly publica-

tion, to be called

The Novelist's Magazine.

NO branch of the lighter literature of the
present age offers a wider field, or greater va-
riety for selection, than those works familiarly
known as Romances and Novels. The un-
bounded encouragement which these have re-
ceived, have induced many of the most gifted
writers to engage in their composition, and they
have, in consequence, attained a degree of mer-
it and excellence which, with a few splendid
exceptions, were, until the present century,
entirely unknown.

Amongst the great mass of Novels which
are constantly in course of publication, there are
of course some which are very superior to the
others. To select these and present them to
the reading community in a neat, popular, and
convenient form, with greater expedition, and
at less cost than they can be furnished by the
book-sellers, is the principal object of the pre-
sented publication; an object which the publish-
ers are satisfied they can accomplish more easi-
ly than any other persons, on account of the
extraordinary facilities which they enjoy.

Besides a constant and direct intercourse with
the London publishers, through which they are
enabled to receive the latest British Novels, as
soon as they can be transmitted to this country
they are connected with the most extensive
printing establishment in Philadelphia, and
can re-print in the shortest period any work
they may choose to undertake. If, for exam-
ple, they should wish to furnish as part of their
regular series, any new English Novel, they
can do so at as early a date as any American
book-seller so that distant subscribers may re-
ceive it simultaneously with the book-seller's
re-publication in the larger cities, and at but a
trifling expense of postage.

In selecting works for this publication, none
will be taken but those which convey both gra-
tification and instruction; and especially such as
have the charm of freshness and interest. If
these objects cannot be accomplished from the
abundant supply of the modern press, recourse
may be had to those sterling productions of a
former age, which, being almost entirely out of
print, are comparatively but little known, and,
in some cases, would be found more attractive
than most of these which are of more recent or-
igin.

As the Novelist's Magazine, though intended
expressly for preservation, will be furnished to
subscribers in pamphlet form, it will be convey-
ed by mail to the most distant places, and at a
very moderate expense of postage. It will fur-
nish a large amount of agreeable, useful, and
improving reading, for less than one-fifth of the
price at which the same might be otherwise
obtained and with little or no trouble to the sub-
scriber. To families resident in the country,
remote from the Atlantic towns, this publica-
tion will be particularly serviceable, as supply-
ing their literary wants in the best method that
could be devised.

Determined to use every available means of
making the Novelist's Magazine interesting and
valuable to subscribers, and for the purpose of
giving encouragement to AMERICAN WRI-
TERS to stimulate their exertions, the pub-
lishers propose a premium of

\$500

TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL,

Upon a National Subject, which shall be pre-
sented on or before the 1st of October 1833.

This premium will be awarded by a Com-
mittee, to be chosen for the purpose, and as it
is presumed the successful competitor will possess
unusual merit, the publishers of the Novelist's
Magazine, besides using it for that work, en-
gage to have it printed in handsome book form,
corresponding to the BEST LONDON EDITIONS
of popular novels. For every thousand
copies of the work thus printed, which
may be sold, the author shall receive, in addition
to the Five Hundred Dollars, FIFTY
DOLLARS, or five dollars for every hundred.

If those novels presented for the premi-
um which shall prove unsuccessful, will be re-
turned to their respective authors, the publish-
ers claiming no control over any but that to which
the prize may be awarded.

All writings intended as competitors for this
premium, must be conveyed free of postage, to
be addressed to the publishers, prior to the first
of October, 1833.

THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be
published in semi-monthly numbers—each
number containing forty-eight extra imperial
octavo pages, with double columns, arranged
after the manner of the LADY'S BOOK; to
which work, though it will be considerably
larger, it will bear a general external resem-
blance. The Magazine will make two volumes
annually of more than six hundred pages each,
and at the expiration of every six months, or
thirteen numbers, subscribers will be furnished
with a handsome title page and table of con-
tents. The whole amount of the matter fur-
nished in a single year, will be equal to more
than fifty volumes of the common sized English
duodecimo books. The paper upon which the
Magazine will be printed, will be of the finest
quality used for book work, and of a size ele-
gantly adapted for binding. As the type will
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those who patronize the work.

The price of the NOVELIST'S MAGA-
ZINE will be Five Dollars per annum, paya-
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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVI.

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NO. 7.

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every subsequent insertion.

THE TWO APOTHECARIES.

About the year 1712, there lived in a country town near Canterbury, a private gentleman named Turner. He had an only son, who, having attained the age of fifteen, was very desirous of qualifying himself to follow the profession of apothecary and surgeon. Accordingly his father had him bound apprentice for seven years to an eminent surgeon of the same place, whose name was Stevens. The young man was so attentive to his business that before he was out of his time, he was universally allowed to be as great a proficient in medicine and surgical matters as his master.

His apprenticeship being concluded, the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Turner came to make merry and spend the evening with him as was at the time customary, and among the rest his father, who entering into conversation with Mr. Stevens relative to his son's capacity and inclination for his profession, at last addressed him:

"I should grieve to find any thing left undone that might prevent or lessen his perfect qualification in his art." The apothecary replied, "Sir, I believe him to be as capable in it as myself, barring that he cannot have had so much experience. I have neglected no part of his instruction, and have communicated all I know, except one single point, which is a secret I discovered myself, and having experienced its truth and its value, I am not willing to impart it to any one without an adequate compensation."

Mr. Turner was unwilling his son should be deficient in any point which might be wanting to complete him for his profession, and therefore demanded the price of his secret. "Sir," answered Mr. Stevens, "if your son makes a proper use of it, it may bring in thousands. I look upon it as infallible, & to a man of prudence and great practice, it may be invaluable; but as your son has served his time with me, and has behaved well and diligently to his business, I will make him master of this useful and excellent nostrum for thirty guineas." After a little consideration and debating the matter with his son, Mr. Stevens agreed to take twenty guineas, which were paid immediately, and he gave in return a slip of paper, on which seven words were written, being the recipe of his great and precious nostrum.

The old gentleman, after reading the recipe, burst into a violent passion, saying he had been defrauded, and had parted with his money without an equivalent compensation, and that he would appeal to the laws for redress. The surgeon being in possession of the money remained quiet, and permitted him to vent his rage at leisure; when this had somewhat subsided he said calmly to Mr. Turner, "Why, sir, although you now make so light of this secret; because you know it, yet, insignificant as it may seem to you, it has put many hundred pounds into my pocket, and if your son will always bear it in mind, and make proper use of it, he may turn it to as good an account as I have done."

Still this did not satisfy old Mr. Turner; at length his son interposed, and said to his father, "Do not, sir, make yourself uneasy about the purchase of this seeming trifling; my master has treated me kindly during the whole term of my apprenticeship, and I have no reason to suppose he wishes to impose on either of us. You, sir, do not understand our business; there are secrets in all trades, and I have no doubt but I shall, as Mr. Stevens says, profit greatly by this valuable arcanum, so that I beg you will be contented, and leave the rest to me; I shall take care the money shall not be thrown away."

By this interposition of the son, his father became easy, and when the company broke up, took him home. A few days after he wanted his son to set up in business for himself immediately, in opposition to his old master, whom he still considered as having cheated him. The young gentleman, however, had a mind to travel, and endeavored to convince his father how necessary it was to get to Paris for further experience in the practice of surgery, and that in that city surgeons had the opportunities of perfecting themselves in their profession. At length the old gentleman, however, reluctantly gave his consent, and his son set out for Paris.

After his arrival there he attended the hospitals during a year, and then continued his travels through Italy and Germany. After having thus employed seven or eight years, and being greatly improved in his person, learning and professional skill in both physic and surgery he returned to England with a resolution to travel all over it in the character of a mountebank doctor, which profession was at that time in great esteem both in Germany and in Italy.

Thus he accordingly began to do with great success and applause, and having completed his tour in about a year, he at last contrived to arrive at the little town where he had served his time. His long absence had made such an alteration in his person and features that he was under no apprehension of being known, so that assuming the name of Baron de Retourgnac and announcing himself as a famous foreign physician, on his travels throughout Europe, he advertised that he proposed remaining some time in Canterbury and its vicinity. Accordingly he began by making a figure with his carriage and servants, and in a short time acquired great reputation as well as emolument from a number of cures which he performed.

It so happened that one day while he was

mounted on his stage in this town, attended by his servants, who dealt out his medicines to the numerous purchasers, his old master, Stevens, approached as near as he could, in order to hear this learned doctor harangue.

As soon as the doctor saw him he knew him, and a pleasant fancy that moment striking him, he began to address the attentive spectators as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, it is notorious that the medical practitioners and professors in this country almost entirely neglect the study of those sciences which do not immediately relate to physic; so that they remain unacquainted with many curious facts and observations which tend to elucidate numberless cases in their professional line. These observations are generally known to the most celebrated physicians on the Continent, and are of the utmost consequence to thousands of people who are afflicted with the most grievous disorders and maladies. When I was at Rome I learnt of a very eminent Italian professor a certain arcanum, nostrum, or secret, which for real use or value can scarcely be paralleled in the known world, and which I have often experienced without ever having been deceived; it is an art of such a nature that millions of gold are not to be compared with its intrinsic value, and which, I am bold to say, no one besides myself this day in England has the least conception of."

"You may observe, ladies and gentlemen, that it is a maxim among the learned, that unless the texture or combination of parts of the blood be already formed into a particular state which is vulgarly called a vicious state of body, it is incapable of contracting or receiving certain malignancies which affect and distemper it, and which malignancies will prevail in a greater or less degree, & become more or less virulent according to its vitiated state, all which I grant to be true. But I have now further to observe, that as the face is a palpable index to the mind wherein we may read tokens of the inward passions, so there are likewise certain signs to be observed in the face only, wherein we may perceive many prognostics and symptoms of various approaching diseases which are then breeding and engendering in the blood; and which by thus being discovered, if they are skillfully attacked in time, that is, before they get to the height and gain the mastery, may by proper methods be easily removed; and if they are not so found out and treated, they may often do, occasion the certain death of the patient. This, ladies and gentlemen, is the art and mystery which I studied; and if I can discover among the vast concourse of people who now surround me, any such person whose present necessity requires my assistance, and by whom I may prove the truth of what I have been advancing, I will instantly point him out publicly before you all."

So having spent some time in surveying the throng, and affecting a very grave and penetrating look, he at last pitched upon his old master, and pointing to him, "There," said he, "is a gentleman, who, I am certain, without my assistance, in ten days' time will be no longer living; and no other person in this kingdom except myself, can possibly administer any thing that will cure him! And so well do I know the nature and cause of the distemper which is now invading his animal fluids, that I would have you, gentlemen, particularly notice, that I assure you, at seven or eight o'clock this evening he will be first seized with a lowness of spirits, restless all night, to-morrow he loses his appetite, then a fever will succeed, after which it will fall upon his nerves, and in a short time it will carry him off."

"Thus, sir, be pleased to remember," continued he, addressing himself to the apothecary, "that I have told you the different stages and changes of this your new disorder; and seek the best advice and assistance you may, you will find all that I have advanced strictly true."

Here the people were all amazed at this strange prognostication of the foreign mountebank about their own doctor, and were impatient for its issue. The learned orator having finished all he intended to say on the subject, immediately proceeded in his harangue on other matters.

The poor apothecary could think of nothing but what the stranger had prophesied concerning his approaching illness. He went home directly and relates to his wife all he had heard. And some little time after, the good woman perceiving her husband pausing, melancholy, and apparently concerned at it, could not help sympathizing a little with him, saying,—"My dear, I am sorry to see you so grave: I hope you do not feel the disease coming upon you already? I should think you are the best judge whether the doctor could perceive any symptoms of illness in you; but if I might advise you, you should for prevention and security take something which you may think serviceable, directly."

"Aye," replied the husband, "but he also told me that nobody but himself could tell what to give me that would do me any good, and therefore, if I find myself attacked according to his prediction, it will be in vain for me to attempt any remedy from my own prescription, or from any person but from him."

From this moment he began to be very uneasy in mind, and consequently his disorder commenced; and as about 7 or 8 o'clock was the time the doctor had fixed for his lowness of spirits to begin, he was very impatient to see what alteration would appear at that time; when it came he could not avoid fancying himself worse and worse every moment, and very soon after he was so extremely ill that he could sit up no longer, so that to bed he went; and his distemper increasing the next day as Dr. de Retourgnac had foretold, his appetite was totally lost, and the noise of his illness spread over the whole town, to the great credit and honor of the mountebank baron. And although Mr. Stevens was very unwilling to send for him fearing it might tend to lessen his own reputation in future; yet he was persuaded that all the medicines in the world, without his assistance would be unavailing.

So that the next day a fever ensued (which was inevitable with a man of such notions), by the advice of his wife and some friend, he at last sent for Dr. de Retourgnac; who being come, took no notice of ever having seen his patient before, felt his pulse, asked such ques-

tions as he thought proper, told that his disease was of a very dangerous nature, that he had not found any physician in England that knew how to manage it properly, but that still he had hopes of being able to recover him in a few days as he had been called in time; that if he cured him he would have forty guineas for his medicines and attendance, and that if he did not succeed, he was willing to forfeit a thousand.

To those terms the apothecary gladly consented, and the doctor went home to prepare something to relieve him; we may suppose any simple thing would do, for the cure was to be effected not by the medicine, but by the physician.

From this moment he began to mend apace, so that, in short, the cure was perfected in four or five days, and the doctor not only received his stipulated reward; but was extolled in an extraordinary manner.

After Mr. Stevens was quite well again, he was very anxious to know by what rule or method the approaching distemper could be found out, and how the cure was to be worked. He thought if he could by any means obtain this secret he should be happy, and then be able to vie with any of his professional competitors in England. So after he had made proposal to the doctor for the purchase of this secret, and had taken a great deal of pains about it, he at last agreed with him to be taught this occult science for a hundred guineas. And when to his great joy, the bargain was struck, and the money paid, the mountebank baron gave him a paper neatly folded and sealed, which, as he said, contained the whole art and mystery.

The apothecary, with great impatience, broke the seal, and to his great surprise found the paper contained nothing but the identical nostrum, in his own hand writing which he formerly sold to Mr. Turner—being only

Conceal can kill, and conceal can cure.

He remained some times as if stunned, till the doctor burst into a fit of laughing, and discovering himself, asked him whether he did not approve of the secret. The apothecary was obliged to be satisfied, finding that by his own documents he had been deceived and restored. And Monsieur le Baron de Retourgnac, now Doctor Turner, by following his master's advice when his father purchased the secret, not only recovered the principal, but four times as much in addition, besides his fee, and had the pleasure of robbing the compliment to his old master, by properly trying the most excellent nostrum, and experimentally proving it to be true.

THE TWINS.

"I will tell it you as 'twas told to me."

In the autumn of 1825, I had occasion to visit the town of N—, beautifully situated on the western banks of the Connecticut river. My business led me to the house of B—, a lawyer of threescore and ten, who was resting from his labors and enjoying the fruits of a life strenuously and successfully devoted to his profession. His drawing room was richly furnished and decorated with several valuable paintings. There was one among them that particularly attracted my attention. It represented a mother with two beautiful children, one in either arm, a light veil thrown over the group, and one of the children pressing its lips to the cheek of the mother. "This," said I, pointing to the picture, "is very beautiful; pray sir, what is the subject?" "It is a mother and her twins," said he, "the picture in itself is deemed a fine one, but I value it more for the recollections which are associated with it." I turned my eye upon B—; he looked communicative, and I asked him for the story. "Sit down," said he, "and I will tell it." We accordingly sat down, and he gave me the following narrative.

During the period of the war of the revolution, there resided in the western part of Massachusetts, a farmer by the name of Stedman. He was a man of substance, descended from a very respectable English family, well educated distinguished for great firmness of character in general, and alike remarkable for inflexible integrity and steadfast loyalty to his king. Such was the reputation he sustained, that even when the most violent antipathies against royalism swayed the community, it was still admitted on all hands that farmer Stedman though a Tory was honest in his opinions and firmly believed them to be right.

The period came when Burgoyne was advancing from the north. It was a time of great anxiety with both the friends and foes of the revolution, and one which called forth their highest exertions. The patriotic militia flocked to the standard of Gates and Stark, while many of the Tories resorted to the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum. Among the latter was Stedman. He had no sooner decided it to be his duty, than he took a kind farewell of his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty, gave his children, a twin boy and girl, a long embrace, then mounted his horse and departed. He joined himself to the unfortunate expedition of Baum, and was taken with other prisoners of war by the victorious Stark. He did not attempt to conceal his name or character, and both were soon discovered and he was accordingly committed to prison as a traitor. The jail in which he was confined, was in the western part of Massachusetts, and nearly in a ruinous condition. The farmer was one night waked from his sleep by several persons in the room. "Come," said they, "you can now regain your liberty; we have made a breach in the prison, thro' which you can escape." To their astonishment Stedman utterly refused to leave the prison. In vain they expostulated with him: in vain they represented to him that his life was at stake. His reply was, that he was a true man, and a servant of King George, and that he would not creep out of a hole at night, and sneak away from the rebels, to save his neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether fruitless to attempt to move him, his friends left him with some expressions of spleen.

The time at length arrived for the trial of the prisoner. The distance to the place where the court was sitting at that time was about sixty miles. Stedman remarked to the sheriff, when he came to attend him, that it would save some expense and inconvenience, if he could be permitted to go alone and on foot.

"And suppose," said the sheriff, "you should prefer your safety to your honor, and leave me to seek you in the British camp?" "I had tho't said the farmer reddening with indignation that I was speaking to one who knew me." "I do in jest; you shall have your way. Go, and on the third day I shall expect to see you at 1—."

The farmer departed, & at the appointed time he placed himself in the hands of the sheriff. I was now engaged as his counsel.—Stedman insisted before the court, upon telling his whole story; and when I would have taken advantage of some technical points he sharply rebuked me, and told me he had not employed me to prevaricate, but only to assist him in telling the truth. I never heard such a display of simple integrity. It was affecting to witness his love of plain unvarnished truth, elevating him above every other consideration, and presiding in his breast as a sentiment even superior to the love of life.

I saw the tears more than once springing to the eyes of his judges; never before or since, have I felt such an interest in a client. I pleaded for him as I should have pleaded for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the judgment of stern men, controlled more by a sense of duty than the compassionate promptings of humanity. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask it. I drew up a petition and requested him to sign it, but he refused. "I have done," said he, "what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of God and my King, but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men for an action I should repeat were I again placed in similar circumstances. Not ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call the cause of American freedom requires the blood of an honest man, for the conscientious discharge of what he deemed his duty, let me be its victim. Go to the judges and tell them I place not my fears nor my hopes in them." It was in vain that I pressed the subject, and I went away in despair.

On returning to my house I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of brilliant genius, the subject of a passionate predilection for painting. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as were interesting to him. I found him sitting at ease, giving the last touches to the picture which attracted my attention. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine picture," said I, "it is a fancy piece, or are they portraits?" "They are portraits," said he, "and save perhaps a little embellishment, they are I think striking likenesses of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman." In the course of my rambles, I chanced to call at a house in H—. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand, and the twins are a pair of cherubs.

"Tell me," said I laying my hand on the picture "tell me are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Stedman?" My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me as far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions, they were striking representations. I asked no further questions. I seized the picture and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands and apparently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a position that he could not fail to see it. I laid the petition on the table by his side; and left the room. In half an hour I returned. The farmer grasped my hand, while tears stole down his cheek, his eyes glanced first on the picture. He said nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Stedman set at liberty.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

COBBETT.—It appears that this modest, mild, and consistent gentleman, has at length succeeded in attaining the great object of his ambition—a seat in Parliament. In his address to the electors of Oldham, for which he is returned, he uses the following characteristic language:

"Many as are the years that have rolled over my head, I have not forgotten the time when in my blue smock-frock and clumping nail shoes, I trudged along beside the plough-horses, each leg of which horses was pretty nearly as big as my body. I have not forgotten this, and as the present Prime Minister said that he would stand by 'his order'—the order of *ermine robes and coronets*—so, be you assured, I will stand by 'my order'—the order of smock-frocks and nail shoes, and hard fingers. How often have the insolent wretches said, 'Let him—let Cobbett—come here, and we will soon make him find his level.' While they exclaimed, 'Let him come,' they lied and they bribed and expended hundreds of thousands not to let him come. You have now taken him into your hands; you have now given the answer to these insolent pretensions to superiority. You have taken up the *Surrey Plough Boy*; you have tossed him in amongst them saying,—"There he is! now make him find his level." I feel gratitude towards you, on more accounts than I have now time or presence of mind to state,—but the feeling which predominates in my breast is that of delight—far beyond all expression—that you have now vindicated not only the rights, but the character of the working people of England. You have set an example to the whole country, and that example cannot fail to be attended with consequences of the greatest importance to us all."

Cobbett is unquestionably a man of talents, and there are traits in his private character which will always preserve him from the contempt of the public in spite of his overweening vanity, his grossness, and his want of political firmness and rectitude; but he is now on a theatre which requires a very different kind of ability from any that he has ever yet displayed. He seems to think it necessary, in order to maintain the character of a man of the people, to affect even more rudeness and vulgarity than he actually possesses, and to seize every opportunity of displaying his contempt for the ordinary courtesies of life. The boisterous and o-

verbearing manner, which distinguishes him, has often been attempted in Parliament by men not inferior to him in talent, but never has succeeded, and never can succeed in the legislature of any civilized nation. It is probable, therefore, unless he "mends his manners," that he will speedily sink to a level, even below those who are inferior to him in parts and integrity, and superior only in their knowledge of the world, and regard for appearances.

The Three Friends.—Trust no friend before thou hast tried him, for they abound more at the festal board than at the prison door.

A certain man had three friends, two of them he loved warmly; the other he regarded with indifference, though that one was the truest of his well-wishers. The man was summoned before a tribunal, and though innocent, his accusers were bitter against him.

"Who among you," said he, "will go with me, and bear witness for me? For my accusers are bitter against me, and the king is displeased."

The first of his friends at once excused himself from accompanying him, on the plea of other business. The second followed him to the door of the tribunal: there he turned back and went his way, through fear of the offended judge. The third, on whom he relied the least, spoke for him, and bore witness to his innocence, so that the judge dismissed him and rewarded him.

Man has three friends in this world; how do they demean themselves towards him in the hour of death, when God calls him to judgment? His best beloved friend, gold, is the first to leave him, and accompanies him not. His friends and kinsmen accompany him to the portal of the grave, and then turn back to their own homes. The third, when he is most neglected, is his good works. They alone go with him to the Judge's throne, they stand before him, and speak for him, and obtain mercy and grace.

Herder.

CONGRESS.

From the Globe.

In the Senate on Monday, various petitions & memorials were presented. Mr. Knight submitted the credentials of the Hon. Asher Robbins, re-elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Rhode Island, for six years from the 3d of March next. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to remit the duty on a locomotive engine and apparatus imported by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-Road Company, which was read and ordered to a second reading. A short time was spent in the consideration of executive business, after which several bills, principally of a private character, were read a second and ordered to be read a third time. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Brown took the floor in opposition to the bill, in an animated speech near two hours and a half in length. Mr. Frelinghuysen then, in a few words, explained some of the views which he had taken, which he alleged had been misunderstood by the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Brown.) Mr. Brown rejoined. Mr. Holmes signified his desire to address the Senate, but the hour being late, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, several petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill. The question being upon Mr. Appleton's motion to amend the amendment of Mr. C. P. White.—Mr. Ward addressed the Committee in favor of the general principle of the bill, and Messrs. Wardwell and Leavitt against it. Mr. Adams moved to strike out the enacting words of the bill, and supported the motion by a speech of about an hour. Messrs. Jenifer and Barringer opposed the motion—which was supported by Mr. Burgess. Mr. Drayton addressed the Committee at length against the motion; when after some explanations between him and Mr. Adams, Mr. Patton took the floor, but gave way to a motion by Mr. E. Everett that the Committee rise, which was carried, and at 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, various bills mostly of a private nature, passed stages. At one o'clock the Special Order—the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports—was taken up. Mr. Holmes addressed the Senate in support of the principles upon which the bill is founded, about two hours. When Mr. Holmes had concluded, Mr. Tyler rose and remarked, that he had intended to submit his views upon this measure to the Senate, but was not prepared at that time to proceed; and having expressed a wish that the Senate adjourn—the Senate adjourned accordingly.

In the House of Representatives, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the chair—the question being upon the motion of Mr. Adams to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Patton opposed the motion and supported the bill in a speech of two and a half hours length. The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. Adams to strike out was rejected—ayes 68, noes 86. The question then recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Appleton, to the amendment of Mr. C. P. White, on the subject of the duties on cottons, which was negative—ayes 70, noes 80. Mr. Howard proposed to strike out so much of the amendment of Mr. C. P. White as relates to the duties on cottons, and insert in lieu thereof, the provisions of the act of 1816, on the same subject, which was rejected without a count. Messrs. Wickliffe and Beardsley made ineffectual attempts to amend that portion of the bill proposed to be stricken out by Mr. C. P. White. The question was then taken on Mr. White's amendment and it was agreed to—ayes 69, noes 69, the Chairman voting in the affirmative. Mr. Jenifer moved to amend the bill by reducing the rate of duty on iron one half, which was lost. Mr. Jenifer then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a provision that the present rates of duties shall be continued until the 3d of March.

1834, and after that time that duties shall be levied at the rate of — per cent, so as to reduce the revenue to 15,000,000, which was lost. Mr. Denny moved to reinstate the duty on iron, contained in the act of 1832, which was lost. When our paper was made up, the Committee were proceeding in maturing the details of the bill.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, various bills were taken up in the several stages of passage. At one o'clock the special order—the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was taken up. Mr. Tyler addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill more than two hours and a half. When he had concluded, Mr. Clayton moved an adjournment; which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, reported with amendments, the bill from the Senate to explain and amend the 19th section of the Tariff act of 1832. Mr. C. stated that it was important to act speedily on this bill, if at all; he therefore moved that the amendments be taken up in Committee of the Whole. The motion was objected to. Mr. C. then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole, to which a bill of the House on the same subject had been committed, which was agreed to. Mr. Cambreleng gave notice that he would move to go into Committee on this bill next day at 12 o'clock. Numerous bills, chiefly of a private character, were passed and various bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Tariff, Mr. Wayne in the chair, which occupied the remainder of the day.

In the Senate on Thursday, a message was received from the President of the United States covering a report from the Secretary of State concerning the diplomatic relations of the United States, which were read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. Various petitions and bills from the House of Representatives were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the orders which have been given to the commanding officer of the military forces assembled in and near Charleston, S. C.; and also copies of the orders which have been given to the Commander of the naval forces, assembled in the Harbor of Charleston—particularly such orders, if any such have been given to resist the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State.

Ordered to lay on the table and be printed. At 12 o'clock the Special Order of the Day—the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports—was taken up.

Mr. Clayton supported the general principles of the bill, in a speech of a little more than two hours; when he had concluded he was followed by Mr. Mangum. The Senate adjourned about 4 o'clock.

In the house of Representatives, several petitions and resolutions were submitted. The bill from the Senate to provide payment for horses and arms lost by the volunteers in the late campaigns against the hostile Indians, was passed, with amendments. After the transaction of other unimportant morning business, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Crawford in the Chair—upon the bill from the Senate to explain and amend the 18th section of the Tariff act of 1832. After a short discussion, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Hoffman, Wickliffe and J. Davis took part, the Committee, without coming to any decision, rose and obtained leave to sit again. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Wayne in the Chair—on the Tariff, after which the house adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Poindexter was continued until arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted for morning business. The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Brown, Holmes, Wilkins, Dallas and Miller, when on motion of Mr. Waggoner the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell from the Committee on the Judiciary to which had been referred the Message of the President in relation to the proceedings in South Carolina, made a report accompanied by a "bill more effectually providing for the execution of the revenue laws, and for other purposes," which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, and the amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole, came up for consideration—after some time passed in debate the house adjourned.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1833.

The great debate has opened. It is soon held that Mr. Webster is the lever that is to uphold the administration. The vote on the proposition to postpone the bill reported by the Committee of the Senate, indicates that the South will become united in opposition to the use of force; but it was admitted by Mr. Grundy and by Mr. Wilkins, in the debate, that the bill was a measure of the executive, and the rally of fifteen votes against it indicates that the great Jackson party is dissolved. The political elements must soon run into a new organization, and every one has been inquiring, who is to be the chief of that new party? That question was answered to-day. Daniel Webster: "What, you will ask, is to become of Martin Van Buren? The answer is that Mr. Van Buren and his organs have been cold in their approbation of the Proclamation. That was a favorite measure. It was the darling of the old age of the President, and his last love is always the strongest. It was more than whispered that a "Second Daniel" has come to judgment. Some say that Mr. Webster is to go into the Supreme Court. But why should he mar such prospects by such an office? Is not the Proclamation the most popular act of General Jackson's administration? Has not the administration selected Mr. Webster as its special advocate to defend that measure? This then is the measure, which more than any other is to distinguish this administration; and it places Mr. Webster at the head of the Administration party. Under such circumstances, who can doubt the result of a contest between Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren? No—the favorite son of New England feels that he too was born to a high destiny; and I mistake the man if he is not resolved to fulfill it.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1833—7 P. M.

Although it has been determined by General Jackson to send Mr. Livingston to France, it is understood that the latter is not to go until the Nullification question shall be finally disposed of. He is to remain at his post, at the elbow of General Jackson, to give him all the needful assistance, in case Nullification should take any new form, and any more daring attitude. As soon as Nullification is put down, as soon as the storm which now threatens desolation to all things shall have passed away, then Mr. Livingston is to go to France. It is said that Mr. Forsyth may be called to the Navy Department, and some good fortune awaits Amos Kendall, and that Mr. A. Dickens is to be converted into an Auditor. How the other good things are to be disposed of, I have not yet heard.

There was a very exciting debate in the House yesterday, in which Mr. Drayton and Mr. Adams were in conflict with each other. These attacks and retorts were pretty sharp, but they did not reach the point at which personal honor takes the alarm, or feels itself injured. To-day the Tariff question still retained the interest it excited yesterday, and although there was no hot and fiery contention, there were some questions taken. The motion of Mr. Adams to strike out the first section of the bill, was decided in the negative, many of the opponents of the bill having voted in opposition to a motion which they wished to see prevail, but which they had either too little courage or too much courtesy to vote for until some few more days shall have been wasted in moving and disposing of fruitless amendments—then the blow is to be stricken by common consent.

After all the puffing about the great efforts which have been made to Mr. Noah, to come to this city and relieve the dullness of the editorial by compounding himself with them, I believe it is generally understood that he has come to lay his lines in the water & catch any fish that will take the bait. It strikes me that he has about as much of an offer to commence a newspaper here, as he has had to establish one in St. Helena; and that he is absolutely in this looking round to see what he will be most likely to get in the way of patronage, if he can make up his mind and money enough to begin.

There was a report that he is about to ally himself with the Telegraph, that the Telegraph is to change its course of operations, and that between Noah and Green every other candidate for the public printing is to be choused out of his hopes. This is a very improbable rumour. We had a crowded Senate to-day to hear Mr. Holmes, who made a pretty good speech in which he replied to the opponents of the enforcing bill with a good deal of point and effect. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has the floor for tomorrow. He will denounce the bill in round set phrase, will give us some insight into the real views of Virginia, and will no doubt occupy the day. He will probably be followed by Mr. Clayton, who will speak with more power than any of the Senators who have preceded him.

Legislature of Maryland.

From the Annapolis Republican, Feb. 9. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The debate which, altogether, has occupied the House of Delegates, at several periods, six or seven days this session, under the general appellation of the South Carolina Resolutions, has been but partially upon that main subject. On the subject of Nullification itself, there was with but one individual exception, an unanimous opinion—but upon the various incidental questions which occurred in a broad discussion of what should properly be termed a consideration of the STATE OF THE UNION, gave rise to many questions, bearing upon the present critical posture of public affairs. Among those questions were the various propositions relative to the Tariff—its constitutionality, as a protective measure, and the expediency of reducing it to the standard of the National Expenditures.

On this subject it is in place here to say that the house finally concluded to express an acquiescence in whatever the wisdom of Congress may conclude that the interest and harmony of the country may require, provided the great principle of protecting the manufactures of the country be not abandoned. The propriety of reducing the amount of public revenue to the proper expenses of government, was universally admitted. The extent to which the legislature should go in appropriating the President's Proclamation, was a matter of considerable discussion in various stages of the debate.

The spirit and talent with which the discussion has been conducted, as Marylanders, we have a right to be proud of. Although there has been no deficiency of zeal, or of the spices which give zest to a discussion, yet the courtesy—nay, the good feeling which prevailed the whole and extended to extreme diversities of opinion upon the most important topics, agitating the country, was truly gratifying, and illustrates the happy system under which we as a people, yet repose.

The dexterity with which not only the asperities of party, but even the interference of party feelings at all were, we had like to have said, avoided altogether, and we may safely say, discountenanced altogether, was a specimen of high and patriotic deportment which has seldom been exceeded.

The house appeared to consider itself engaged upon an occasion so far above the party strife of a day—upon subjects touching the vital spirit of our constitution, and the general welfare of a whole people so essentially that it were sacrilege to mix up minor considerations with their decision thereon. We regard the result so far arrived at, as a grave, solemn, and mature expression of a state, having, perhaps, the deepest interest of any State in this Union, in the preservation of the compact in its genuine spirit.

On Tuesday, Mr. HARPER took the floor. His speech occupies so considerable a portion of our paper to-day, that we are compelled to resort to a supplement, to preserve the chain of proceedings of the house. Mr. Harper was succeeded by Mr. Merriek. Mr. Jones replied at some length, on the side of nullification, and was answered by Mr. Jenkins. Incidentally Mr. WATKINS, of Queen Anne's, and Mr. JONES had some conversation as to the President's political course. Mr. ELY concluded the debate of that day, by some remarks upon the power and policy of Congress, to protect our own industry.

Wednesday, was devoted largely to the details of the report of the committee of the whole and recording the yeas and nays on the various propositions offered as amendments, or as substitutes, for different parts of, and which had been discussed more at large in committee.

On progressing with the report of the committee of the whole, Mr. HARPER offered

a substitute for the amendment which the committee had adopted, proposed by Mr. MERRIEK, expressive of the opinion that the tariff laws were clearly constitutional, but that the legislature would acquiesce in such measures as the wisdom of congress might devise, for reducing the amount of revenue to the necessary expenses of the government.

The substitute differed in terms—not in substance. A debate of an hour occurred on the choice of language, and in discussing the bearing of the original compared with that of the substitute, Mr. H. advocating & Mr. Merriek opposing the substitute. Some other members joined in the discussion. Mr. PRATT observed, that the distinction between the two propositions was material. The resolution, he said, adopted by the committee, was carefully worded, so as to correspond with what was proposed in 1823, to Mr. Hayne now Governor of South Carolina, then in the U. S. Senate—that the Anti Tariff members might fix their own estimate of the amount required by government, for its necessary expenses; & that that should be assumed as the amount of the revenue required, but that the majority must be allowed to say upon what articles that amount, whatever it might be, should be levied. Mr. Pratt was disposed to adhere to language which would cover that ground and no more.

The question was then taken on Mr. Harper's substitute, and decided in the negative.

The House having finally gone through the details of the report of the committee.

Mr. JONES then proposed his nullifying resolutions (inserted in the supplement of this days paper) as a substitute for the whole report, and rose to address the house, but it being late, a motion for adjournment prevailed.

Yesterday Mr. Jones occupied the floor for two hours and a half, in explanation of his views on the powers of the general government and the extent of the reserved, or rather SOVEREIGN rights.

Mr. J. was listened to by a very attentive and crowded house, and certainly presented nullification in its most amiable aspect.

Mr. Blackstone, who had acted as chairman of the committee of the whole, rose to reply to Mr. Jones—but gave way for a motion to adjourn. He has the floor of course to-day.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.

Yesterday, Mr. Merriek, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, made a very important report, as the result of their late investigation at the Point of Rocks. We have only room to say that it proposes to coerce the Canal Company by all the powers of the "reserved rights" of the State, to allow the Rail Road to pass the Point of Rocks, along side of the canal. A legal enquiry as to the forfeiture of the Canal charter, if 100 miles of Canal is not completed by the 4th July next, is one of the points relied on.

Resolutions relative to the Ordinance of Nullification of South Carolina.

By the House of Delegates,

February 9, 1833.

The joint committee, to whom was referred the Ordinance and other documents, transmitted by the Governor of South Carolina, and that part of our late Governor's message, relating thereto, have given the subject that attention which its serious import demands, and report the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in expressing our opinion upon the ordinance of nullification, and the recent proceedings of South Carolina, it is our duty to declare our opinions firmly on the principles assailed, and to expostulate mildly and affectionately with her.

Resolved, That we hold these principles to be incontrovertible, that the government of the United States was adopted by the people of the different states, and established in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves & our posterity; that it possesses all the powers necessary for the purposes for which it was instituted, that it is irreconcilable with the objects and purposes for which the constitution was adopted, to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or has failed to endue the government, created by it, with the essential power of self-preservation.

That it is not in the power of any one State to annul an act of the general government as void, or unconstitutional.

That the power of deciding controversies among the different states, or between the general government, and a state, is reposed in the federal judiciary, and that it is an act of usurpation for any state to arrogate to herself jurisdiction in such cases.

That the supreme court is the only tribunal, having exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of the acts of the general government.

That whenever a state is aggrieved by the constitutional acts of the general government, the fifth article of the constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "the congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions, in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress."

That the right to annul a law of the general government, assumed by one state, is "incompatible with the existence of the union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

That our fellow citizens of South Carolina, who remain faithful to the constitution and laws of the United States, are entitled to the protection of the general government, both for their property and their persons.

That if any state, regardless of the constitutional remedies which are offered for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the union, it is the right and duty of the general government, to protect itself, and the other states from the fatal consequences of any such attempt.

Further Resolved, That the ordinance of nullification of South Carolina is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the federal government, and the just allegiance which they owe to that government.

Resolved, That this state is ardently attached to the Union, that it does not desire any additional powers to be conferred on the general

government, but wishes every delegated power to be exerted that has a tendency to strengthen the bonds that unite us, and to fortify the hope that the union will be perpetual.

Resolved, That this state does not recognize the power in any state, to nullify a law of congress, nor to secede from the union, and that it will sustain the general government in the exercise of every constitutional means to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the U. States.

Resolved, That our mutual interests and general welfare impel us to guard with care the integrity of the constitution, and to appeal in the most solemn and affectionate manner to the other states, and particularly to South Carolina, to reciprocate with this state, its well founded attachment to the union, and to oppose with becoming firmness, every infraction of those great and fundamental principles of the constitution, which form the only basis on which our happy institutions can with safety repose.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the excitement which has prompted our sister state of South Carolina to the attitude of defiance, which she now exhibits; that however extravagant her irritation may be deemed, or impatient her proceedings, we will not renounce the hope that a calmer feeling will yet enable her to see the dreadful consequences of repelling the laws of the union. That, conspicuous and persevering as her valor was in achieving the great results which gave birth to our union she will yet remember the glory of her early toils, and will offer up, in the sanctuary of the union, her ordinance and her consequent laws, a patriotic sacrifice to the cause of American liberty and union.

Resolved, That the tariff laws of 1823, and of 1832, are within the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers of congress, but we will acquiesce with pleasure, in any modification of those laws, which the wisdom of congress may devise for allaying the excitement on that subject, in the Southern portion of our country, which shall reduce the amount of revenue to the necessary expenditures of the government, and at the same time sufficiently guard those great interests which have grown up under the system of protection.

Resolved, That the following words from Washington's Farewell Address, should at all times, but particularly at the present alarming crisis be impressed upon the heart of every American: "The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you, it is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence. The support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness, that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions, to the President of the United States, to the executives of the several states and to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—We have at last the satisfaction of announcing, that the resolutions were finally acted on by both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday. The House of Delegates made but a few changes in the Resolutions of the Senate. A short amendment was made, on the motion of Mr. Anderson, of Notaway, to the 4th Resolution—and at the instance of Messrs. Brodnax and Watkins of P. E. the last was stricken out, which provided for a special messenger to bear the resolution to South Carolina—and an amendment was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, to be elected immediately by joint vote of the General Assembly. The Senate adopted these amendments without delay—and the Legislature proceeded instantaneously to the Election.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. of this city was the only gentleman put in nomination. He was supported by gentlemen from all sides of the House, who bore a warm and earnest tribute to his merits and qualifications for so important an office. He received the same unanimous vote of both Houses. After providing for the mode of notifying Mr. Leigh of the fact of his appointment by the Speakers of both Houses, the House adjourned—and a general satisfaction diffused itself among the members and citizens.

Mr. Leigh set out yesterday in the 12 o'clock stage for Petersburg. He carries with him his credentials under the great seal of the Commonwealth—and repairs forthwith to Charleston, where Governor Hayne and General Hamilton now are. The one may call the Legislature—and the other the Convention, according as it may be deemed expedient. Mr. L. expects to reach Charleston by the 1st of February. May success attend his mission.—The general hope and belief are that South Carolina will suspend her Ordinance—and that tranquility may be restored to our country.

Compiler.

From the New York Courier.

Extraordinary Theft.—The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris:

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. "Oh yes," he had them of all descriptions, and very cheap. "Pray madam," said he, have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen." "Certainly, certainly, sir. I have some which I am sure will suit you;" and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. One was opened and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said "I am afraid these are too short;" then seemed lost for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. "Madam," he said, "you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?" "Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure."

In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, & stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time however was lost and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 16.

From the Wilmington Delaware State Journal.

An overture has been made by our Legislature to the Legislature of Maryland, for an union between this state and the eight counties of Maryland on the Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay—the united territory to be called the State of Delaware. We know not in what spirit this overture may be received by our sister state; but we understand that the first suggestion of such an union came from leading citizens of that State; and we ourselves have heard one of her most distinguished citizens on the Eastern Shore advocate it as a measure desirable in itself, and which would be acceptable to the people of that district. If natural boundaries had been originally considered, the whole Peninsula, including the counties in Maryland and the two counties of Accomac and Northampton; which by some queer accident, belong to Virginia, would have been included in one government. Nature intended it so—but man's caprice has marred the design, and spoilt one of the prettiest States which our Union could have boasted of, not even excepting the Sovereign State of South Carolina.

Maryland, without the Eastern shore, would be respectable for territory and population.—Their territory would be within its natural limits and compact, and their population homogeneous. The people of the Peninsula assimilated in character and habits, and would readily form one people, as nature intended their territory to constitute one state. In the event of such an arrangement, Easton would probably become the capital of the regenerated State.

The above overture is certainly entitled to our most respectful and deliberate consideration.—It must be regarded exclusively as a matter touching the welfare of the People of the Eastern Shore collectively—all political speculations, all sentiments of false pride ought to be discarded—first or sudden impressions, for or against the measure, should be well weighed over and over again, before they are permitted to grow into opinions.

The just rights of men, who upon the public faith have risked their dependence, ought, in the first instance, to be most sacredly regarded and preserved—and the effect the change might have upon the derelict portion of Maryland on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, whether beneficial, injurious, or neutral, is a matter that ought most properly to enter into every consideration of this question.

The overture is evidently made in good feeling and generous sentiment; and should be received by the People of the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland with correspondent attention and respectfulness.

The first great question is, would the change work any wrong or injury to any party concerned? If not—then certainly—would it clearly tend to the interest and welfare of the people in the eight counties on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay?—If it would, there would be leading, if not conclusive influences to direct the course.—But if wrong or injury would certainly be done to any of the parties concerned, that ought at once to check all further pursuit of the question, without satisfactory redress of the wrong can be made—or if it is doubtful, whether the general interest and welfare of the people on the Eastern Shore of Maryland would be promoted by it, that doubt ought to be fatal to the measure, for no maxim in political science is safer or sounder than that it is "better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not yet."

This is a matter not to be decided on just now—but to be well weighed, examined into, and reflected on. That there will be hasty and immediate opinions openly expressed at once may be expected. Thoughtless people speak first, and then try to think, not what is right, but how to prop up that which they have spoken, be it right or be it wrong—all opinions and views that there is reason to ascribe to personal or sinister ends should be more than doubted. The general welfare of the great body of the people of the eight Eastern Shore Counties of Maryland ought to be the sole object—and the attainment of that object should be aimed at by sound, rational, and just means. The best advice would be, to express no opinion about it, but for every man to consult and consider honestly what is best to be done for, all, and after gaining every information upon the matter and considering it solely and exclusively with a view to the public interest, to prepare himself to act.

When the overture is received by the Legislature of Maryland, we hope they will pay it most polite and courteous regard, and that they will promptly dispose of it most respectfully, and return such an answer as will become the high character of Maryland, and be suited to the generous sentiment of a sister state which has given us such evidence of her kind feelings.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—

"Slow and Easy" lower counties to have arrived yet come to have other Boat, the ed last night. Mail was taking the night crossing place we shall have day has been crossed the being vexation times, a low not prevent a There ought a fair representation Department changed.

Extract of

"Both branches agreed to close but I think it rise by that ness yet to act that we may

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JOHN C. ty, was on T the Senate of Reed, Esq.,

A letter from New York the tedious a on the Tariff the members ing on the sounds, while to hear among the would occas tempt to dr the error."

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To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.
ANAPOLIS, Saturday evening,
February 9th, 1833.

Dear Sir,—Is it not possible to expedite our "Slow and Easy Mail?" The Mail from the lower counties of the Eastern Shore, that ought to have arrived here on Wednesday, has not yet come to hand. The Amos Kendall, or some other Boat, that ought to have brought it, crossed the night before, and carried to some other crossing place. It is impossible to say when we shall hear from our families; though this day has been so fine, you might safely have crossed the bay in an open Boat. It is exceedingly vexatious—this was not the case in old times, a low tide or a little ice on the shore did not prevent a boat from leaving Haddaway's.—There ought to be some general movement, and a fair representation made to the Post Office Department and surely this Contract would be changed.

A SUFFERER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
ANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.

"Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to close the Session on the 2nd of March, but I think it rather doubtful whether we shall rise by that time, as there is considerable business yet to act upon, however I sincerely hope that we may make a finish by the time named."

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated.
ANAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1833.

"On Saturday last, in the House of Delegates, after a long and tiresome discussion, the resolutions relative to the Ordinance of South Carolina, passed with one dissenting voice. This day Mr. Tackie's resolutions setting forth the principles on which a state Bank should be founded were acted on, and lost by an equal vote, 33 voting for and 33 against the passage of the resolutions."

JOHN C. GROOME, Esq., of Cecil county, was on Tuesday last, elected a member of the Senate of Maryland, in the room of George Reed, Esq., who has resigned his seat.

A letter from Washington, published in the New York Gazette, is giving an account of the tedious and apparently interminable debate on the Tariff Bill, says that the impatience of the members is manifested by coughing, thumping on the benches, and other undignified sounds, which a stranger would hardly expect to hear among the wise men of the nation; among the rest, a few notes on the Jewish war would occasionally twine forth in a vain attempt to drown the more unmusical voice of the orator."

The First of February, the reader will recollect was the day on which the South Carolina Ordinance was to take effect. We have no information from Charleston later than that day. From Columbia, the seat of government of the State, we have seen a letter which states that on the preceding evening, the College Students in that place formed a procession at about 9 o'clock, and marched through the main street with an effigy of Gen. Jackson, with a label "Andrew the First" on its head, and the Executive Messages in its hand. (A Union paper,) and there they burnt and shot it. "So ended with us Nullification the first day," says the writer.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 12.

The Tariff.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clay gave notice that he should on this day, move for leave to introduce a bill to modify the act of last session imposing duties on imports. He had come to the determination to offer this measure with the hope—perhaps vain hope, of reconciling conflicting opinions in this country on the subject to which it related; and he should, with the permission of the senate, accompany the motion with some explanation of the principles on which the bill was bottomed.

In the House of Representatives, also, it will be perceived by the Report of proceedings there that a new direction is likely to be given to the bill depending in that house, and known as Mr. Verplanck's bill, in consequence of the motions in that house, the bill was postponed until to-day.

Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston to which post the Custom House has recently been removed, is the subject of a letter from an officer of the United States Army, published in the Winchester Republican.

"Castle Pinckney, where I am stationed, is a small but strong castellated fortification, built upon a marsh, a small portion of which has been reclaimed for that purpose. It is within 12 or 14 hundred yards of Charleston, and completely commands the city. The walls are 7 or 8 feet in thickness, having embrasures for musketry, and defended by eight twenty-four pounders, two twelve, two sixes and a ten inch howitzer.—Others are to be added, which will make the place almost impregnable. Here, if matters come to the worst, the first blow will be struck, and dreadful will be the destruction to the brave and generous Carolinians if their intonation shall urge them to the rash step."

The castle is defended by two companies of artillery, under the command of captains Saunders and Patrick.

"There is no intercourse, scarcely, between the officers and either of the parties in the city. Under other circumstances, this would be a pleasant post, as our boat plies twice between this and Charleston, which would afford me an opportunity of visiting the city as often as I wished. One great disadvantage is, that there is not room enough for exercise—the whole space beyond the reach of the tide not being much more than a half acre. The marsh, however, is fast filling up with oyster shells, which in a few years will afford a firm foundation."

"Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan island, about five miles from Charleston; and, until the recent belligerent attitude of South Carolina, was in rather a defenceless condition.—They are now repairing the fort, manning it with ordnance of various calibre, and surrounding it with pickets for infantry. The island is thickly studded with houses—built exclusively for summer residences; whether the fashion, the beauty, and chivalry of Charleston congregate every summer, to enjoy the fine sea breeze, and perhaps sea bathing. The dwellings, surrounded by piazzas—the palmetto, the boat and pride of the Carolinians—the Spanish bayonet, (an evergreen from 10 to 13 feet high)—the soft, elastic atmosphere—altogether produced such an impression upon me that I could very readily imagine myself in some oriental village, so entirely different was every thing from what I had been accustomed to."

We learn says the United States Gazette of February 8, from a source to be fully relied on, that it is not the intention of Mr. Webster to address the Senate on the bill now before that body from the Judiciary committee, unless called up by some course of discussion different from what has yet been pursued. Mr. Webster will not precede Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Calhoun will avoid, if possible, the debate.

A list of the Justices of the Peace for the year 1833.

For Talbot County.
John Bennett, Benjamin Richardson, Samuel T. Kennard, Stewart Rodman, Fayette Gibson, Samuel Hopkins, Thomas C. Nicols, William Rose, Bennett R. Jones, Elias Hopkins, Samuel Roberts, Thomas Arringdale, James Bartlett, Thomas O. Martin, William Benny, Robert Smith, William Vanderford, Solomon Mullikin, James Chaplain, Robert Lambdin, Philomena Willis, Wm. Haddaway, Nicholas Goldborough, Thomas Auld, Peter Webb, Stephen Harrison, William Berry, Thomas Bruff, Wm. H. Hayward, William Caulk, Henry Spencer, James M. Seth, John Newman, Foster Maynard, Thomas Martin, Jeremiah Valliant, Josiah Chaplain, Hugh S. Hambleton, William Townsend, Skinner Grace, Andrew Leverton, William P. Ridgway, Joseph Farland, William Slaughter, John Rodman, William H. Tilghman, Stephen Denny, Andrew S. Anthony, Thomas Tennant and Joseph Turner, Edward B. Gibbs.
A list of Coroners for the year 1833.
John Bullen, Woolman Leonard, William Lloew, Wm. Dewlin of Thos. Hyson Kirby, Bennett Jones.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. ABRAHAM THOMPSON, Surgeon and Physician to the Mary's Delight Hall Infirmary, on the 7th ult. at that Institution removed an ULCERATED CANCER of almost incredible size, from an infant female Child not three months old which would have terminated its existence in a few days, as the Cancer had entered one of the important internal cavities. The little sufferer bore the operation surprisingly and now has entirely recovered.

Much praise is due Mrs. Jane Harrison for her magnanimous and praise-worthy assistance in holding the little sufferer while under the operation of the knife. It is to be hoped it will be a stimulus for other Ladies to imitate her noble example in delicate cases, where it will not be prudent to admit the assistance of Gentlemen.

On the 8th ult. at the above Institution, Dr. Abraham Thompson removed an OCCULT CANCER from the dorsal region of the back of Captain Marshall, from Baltimore, that required an incision sixteen and a half inches in circumference and in depth nearly to the ribs.

The Captain sustained himself, while under the operation of the knife, with manly fortitude. He neither uttered a complaint, a groan, or a sigh, and now, to crown all his fortitude and sufferings with joy, he has the consolation to be entirely well.

This operation was attended by a number of the most respectable Gentlemen of the district—each one rendering what assistance was in his power.

The Surgeon and Physician of the above named Institution has the pleasure to state to the public that the Lady from the Menocan river (who, previous to her making application to this Institution, had been under the care of an eminent physician in Philadelphia, another in Baltimore, and another in Washington, but without any relief) has perfectly recovered and now exhibits blooming health. Her husband has come for her and with joy at her restoration has taken her home.

She left at the Institution her compliments of thanks and gratitude, &c. to the Ladies who visited her whilst here.

The Surgeon and Physician of this Institution will this day remove a diseased Tonsil and Uvula from a servant of Mr. Richard Denny which has almost impeded respiration and deglutition, and he hopes with his usual success.

Students would have at this Institution a great opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the science of Medicine and Surgery, as they will have permission to see the most critical and important cases attending the human family both in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Mary's Delight Hall, Bay Side, Talbot county, February 11, 1833.

Editors of papers in Maryland are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers, as it may apprise many sufferers where to apply for relief.

MARRIED

On Monday last, by the Rev. L. Warfield, Mr. Eli Caulk of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Susan Ann Wilson of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. James Nicols, to Miss Jane F. D. Blackston; all of Talbot county.

And on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. Arthur J. Loveday, to Mrs. Mary E. Beckley, both of this town.

In Greensborough, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart, Mr. Thomas Straughn to Miss Ann Glending, all of Caroline County.

FIRST RATE PONEY FOR SALE.
LOWEST Cash price one hundred Dollars. Apply to the Editor.
Feb. 16 Sw

STRAY COW.

A Red Cow, with white belly & tail, & some white spots on her rump, came to the subscriber's Farm, called The Four Square, in August last, she appeared to be marked with a crop in her right ear and a swallow fork in her left and to be about 10 years old; she has been bored for the hollow horn. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, & the cost of this advertisement, and take her away.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Feb. 16 Sw

FINE STALL FED SPAYED HEIFER BKE.

One half of this superior Beef will be delivered to order at Easton on Tuesday 26th February. Any person wishing a quarter, will leave word with Mr. Caleb Brown (Bar of Easton Hotel, Easton) specifying which quarter.
Feb. 9

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER EDGAR.



ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that the Packet Schooner Edgar, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on Sunday the 17th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and returning leave Baltimore on Wednesdays at the above named hour during the season. The Edgar is a new substantial vessel, built of the best materials that our country will afford, copper-fastened and coppered and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passage.

N. B. All freights intended for the Edgar will be thankfully received at all times at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point and all orders strictly attended to by the
Public's Ob't. Serv't.
ROBERT LEONARD.

Feb. 16

Coach, Gig and Harness MAKING.



THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggy, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours; and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach-smithing.

The public's ob't. Serv'ts.
JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.

J. P. A. & Co.
The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times.
Feb. 16 Sw

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Roe, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gouldsberry Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper.
Centerville, Feb. 16.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers, as appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq., late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT,
WM. H. GROOME,
SAM'L T. KENNARD,
SAM'L ROBERTS.

Feb. 16

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of John Camper, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said John Camper having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Camper be & appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said John Camper to attend, & shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Camper should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fourteenth day of February, 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Feb. 16

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still carries on the BLACK AND WHITE SMITH Business in all its various branches, and that he is in his employ Mr. Wm. Thompson, who served his time in the city of Baltimore, & who is a first rate horse shoer. Gentlemen who may favor me with any work in my line, I pledge myself, shall have it done in first rate order, with quick dispatch, on as reasonable terms as it can be done by any good workman in the county, and will take any kind of trade that will suit me at the market prices. Customers will find my stand on Dover Street near Barton's old stand. The Public's humble and
Ob't. Serv't.
WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Jan. 19

NOTICE.

AT the request of some gentlemen on the Eastern Shore, (the breeders of the thorough bred horse)
"MARYLAND ECLIPSE," will stand the ensuing season, at Easton and Centerville. Competent Judges have pronounced him, inferior to few, if any horses in this Country. He has fine size and great beauty, particulars however of his stock, size, and performances will be hereafter given at full length.
Jap. 19

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber, grateful for numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON,
THOMAS P. TOWNSEND, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY next, 13th inst. leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock in the morning. Returning, she will leave Baltimore on the following SATURDAY, at the same hour, and will continue sailing on the above days, regularly, throughout the season.

Strict attention will, as heretofore, be given to all orders. Freights intended for the packet, will be at all times received at the subscriber's granary, at Easton Point.

Passengers can be comfortably accommodated.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle, without fail, on or before the first day of March.

Those who have had my boat bags in possession since last fall, will please return them at once as I wish to put them in order for public benefit. If they are not returned by the last of this month, they will be charged to those who have them, at the rate of seventy-five cents each. They are marked either E. Auld, or S. H. Benny.

Easton, Feb. 9

S. H. B.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland which have been lost or mislaid: viz—

6 Shares issued in the name of Mayer and Brantz, No. 5866 to 5871 inclusive.

10 Shares issued in the name of David Williamson, No. 1718 to 1727 inclusive.

8 Shares issued in the name of Miss Sophia Carter, No. 1565.

The above described Stock now standing in the name of Sophia Carter on the Books of the said Bank.

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Esq., of Sophia Carter, dec'd. The Editors of the Political Examiner, Frederick Herald, Hagerstown; and Gazette, Easton, will copy the above, and send their accounts a copy of the advertisement and a certificate attached to this office.

Feb. 9

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioners to lay out and open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel & on the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Wednesday the 6th day of March next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

WM. TOWNSEND,
JESSE SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO. } Commissioners.
Jan. 19

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

8th day of February, A. D. 1833.

On application of Thomas M. Faulkner administrator of Jacob Faulkner, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 8th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Jacob Faulkner late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of January 1834, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty three.

THOS. M. FAULKNER, Adm'r. of Jacob Faulkner, deceased.

Feb. 9.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Runaway from the employ of Capt. Benjamin Parrott on or about the 11th of October last a mulatto boy by the name of

AARON FREEMAN, said boy is 17 years old and stoops as he walks he was bound to the subscriber until he arrives at 21 years of age; and was hired by me to said Parrott, who was running a vessel from Denton to Baltimore, any person taking up said boy and delivering him to me at my residence, shall have the above reward, but no other expenses will be paid.

THOS. HOPKINS, Spring Mills, near Denton.

Feb. 9

A CARD.

A Lady residing in Baltimore, is desirous to form a select Private Class, for instruction in the different branches of an English education, and also in French, Italian and Music. The best teachers of each will be provided, the object in forming the Class is chiefly to be enabled to extend to her own daughters the benefit of a liberal but domestic education. Four young ladies from ten to fifteen years of age will be received as Boarders on moderate terms and may be assured of every maternal care. Further information may be obtained by application to this office.
January 26 4w

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington Street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.—Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

CALEB BROWN.

N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.
Jan. 26

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, a BLACKSMITH, who is well acquainted with his business and who can give satisfactory proof of sober and industrious habits.—For such a one the highest wages will be given, and constant employment, for a considerable time, or an interest in the shop, that is considered a great inducement.

WM. W. LAKE, Near Cambridge.

Feb. 2 3t
The editors of the Easton Gazette and Village Herald are requested to give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and charge Cambridge Chronicle office.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK-SELLER, AND STATIONER.

No. 172, MARKET-STREET, Baltimore; Has constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, AND STATIONARY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the Just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter, and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians, and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principle of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Mosheim, Cores, and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institute or a view of the Creeds, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clark's admired collection of Scripture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrod's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Gooner, translated by Mary Collyer, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

The Academic Reader, a very popular School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper.—The third volume is now publishing.—This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

JOHN J. HARROD.

Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, which contains many new, important, & highly interesting views of the Christian Church by the Rev. James R. Williams.

ON HAND—

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio, Post, 4th Post, and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers and other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

Custom Blanks, in their variety.

Bills of Exchange and Lading, assorted.

Penknives, Razors, red Tape and Taste.

Port Folios—Albums, extra and fine.

English and American Leau Pencils, assorted.

Wafers—Red, black, and assorted colours.

ALSO ON HAND,

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical Books, in great varieties.

Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.

Super royal and Medium Printing PAPER, assorted qualities.

Innongers & Grocers Wrapping PAPER.

Blue and White and White Bonnet BOARDS.

All sizes and varieties of BLANK BOOKS, made to pattern.

Baltimore, Feb. 2 12w

POETRY.
From the Book of Beauty.
THE LOVE LETTER.
She holds the letter in her eager hands,
Tis from the absent one—most loved—
most dear;
Yet statue like and motionless she stands,
Nor dares to seek her fate—she looks in
fear
On the mute herald ready to bestow
The tidings of her weal, or of her woe!
Perchance that long-wished record may con-
tain
The chilling courtesies of studied art,
Or speak in friendship's calm and tranquil
strain.
Mocking the feelings of her fervent heart;
Perchance, O! thought of bliss! it may dis-
cover
The hopes—the fears—the wishes of a lov-
er!
See, she unfolds the page, and trembling
reads—
From her dark eye one tear of feeling
gushes
The sudden sun-beam of a smile succeeds,
And now a radiant hope of burning blushes
O'er shades her cheek and brow, her doubts
are past,
Love crowns her truth and tenderness at
last.
Fain would she silent sit, and meditate
O'er her new bliss through evening's pla-
cid hours,
But gay assembled guests her presence wait,
And she must braid her ebony hair with
flowers,
And join the throng—with hurried steps she
flies,
Her soul's sweet triumph sparkling in her
eyes.
Within the gathered folds of snowy gauze,
That veil her bosom, rests the magic scroll,
And those who greet her entrance with ap-
plause,
Guess not the talisman whose dear control
Teaches each look, each accent, to express
The thrilling sense of new found happiness.
She wakes her lute's soft harmony, and
sings—
Oh! once her very songs appeared a token
Of her deep grief, and she would touch the
strings
To tales of hapless love, and fond hearts
broken:
But now her lays are all of hope and youth,
Of joyous love and changeless truth.
Her guests start. The moon beams clear
and bright,
O'er her still chamber cast their radiance
even,
And kneeling in the pale and silvery light,
She breathes her grateful orisons to Hea-
ven.
Then seeks her couch. O! may repose im-
part
Fair visions to her young and happy heart.

Miss Charlotte Jackson,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of
Easton, and its vicinity that she has taken
the lately occupied by Miss Mary Brown,
on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's
Hotel, where she intends carrying on the
**MANTUA-MAKING AND
MILLINERY BUSINESS**
in all its varieties.
Having for the last six years been constan-
tly employed in the Mantua Making business
in the City of Baltimore and having engaged
a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from
Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks,) who
have served regular apprenticeships to the Mil-
linery business, and are now employed in the
most fashionable establishments in those cities;
together with her own personal exertions, she
flatters herself she will be able to give general
satisfaction to those who may have the kind-
ness to patronize her—she has just opened the
following with a variety of other fancy articles
in her line, viz:
Fancy Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Gauze Thibet shawls,
Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and
Mitts,
Bobinets, Lace edgings and insertings,
Grecian net and Blond edging,
French Flowers and Bonnet ribbons,
Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the
neck,
Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and
Bobinets, &c. &c.
To which she invites the attention of the
Ladies.
N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and
will receive regularly the latest Fashions from
Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bon-
nets, &c. &c.
Easton, Dec. 29.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber intending in a week or two
to remove to the House on Washington street,
now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the
rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright,
proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its
various branches. She expects to obtain the
aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled
in this business. She therefore solicits a share
of the public patronage and pledges herself that
all orders in her line shall be promptly, faith-
fully and fashionably executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders
by the year.
MARY STEVENS.
dec. 22

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and customers that he has just returned
from Baltimore and is now opening at his store
opposite the Court House
An extensive assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
**DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,
QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.**
which added to his former stock makes his as-
ortment very complete.
AMONG WHICH ARE
Madeira, } Brown Sugar,
Lisbon, } White & green Coffee,
Sherry & } First and second quali-
Malaga } ty Chocolate.
4th pr. Cognac Brandy, } New England Cheese,
Holland Gin, } Mould & dipt Candles,
Jamaica and Antigua } Tobacco,
Spirits } Spanish and American
N. England Rum, } Segars,
Apple & Peach Brandy, } English and American
Old Rye, (very superi- } Shot,
or,) and common } Battie's Powder,
Whiskey, } Buckwheat & common
Imperial, Hyson, } Flour,
Young Hyson & } Rope & Leading Lines,
Hyson Skin } Coarse & fine Salt,
1st, 2d and 3d quality } Stone and Earthen-
Loaf Sugar, } Ware, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or
in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country
Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic that he has leased the farm of Samuel Har-
rison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occu-
pied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of
training and breaking horses, and curing such
diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as
comes within his knowledge—his charges will
be moderate, and he will use every exertion to
give satisfaction to those who may favour him
with their custom—having removed his family
and settled at the above farm, he will be pre-
pared in a few days to take in charge and accom-
modate five or six horses. For his knowledge
of horses and general character he refers to
Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose
employ he has been the last 2 years since he
left England.
The public's obdt servt.
THOMAS WARWICK.
Dec. 1.

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.
At the commencement of the new year, by for-
tune's favorite,
SYLVESTER,
Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class
No. 1, for 1833—drawn at Philadelphia Jan.
12th, 1833:
46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57
Combination 18 24 46, the highest prize of
20,000 Dollars, was sold by all lucky SYL-
VESTER, to one of his distant patrons. 'Tis
but a few days since that we had to announce
the sale of the prize of 10,000 Dollars in the
Virginia State Lottery; also \$4000 in a late
class of New York Lottery. These facts will
remain as proud monuments to the fame of the
all fortunate SYLVESTER.
Remember! if you wish to procure
prizes they can only be obtained at Sylvester's
prize selling office.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
Class No. 3—to be drawn at Baltimore, on
Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1833:
\$15,000. Highest Prize.
\$15,000, 4000, 1620, 3 of 1250, 5 of 1000,
10 of 600, 100 prizes of 400, &c.
Whole Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50; Quarters 1 25

**GRAND
CONSOLIDATED LOTTEY,**
Class No. 7, for 1833:
To be drawn at Wilmington (Delaware,) Feb-
ruary 18th.
10,000 DOLLARS.
1 prize of \$10,000, 2500, 2000, 1022, 2 of
1000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of
150, 20 of 100, &c.
Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.
Orders from any part of the United
States will receive the same attention as on
personal application. When \$10 and up-
wards are remitted, postage need not be paid.
SYLVESTER is regularly licensed by the
several States in which he has offices, (at New
York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and
New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from his
office are genuine and guaranteed by the Man-
agers.
*For capital prizes, orders from the coun-
try must be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Baltimore, Md.


\$50 REWARD.
A **RANAWAY** from the subscri-
ber, on Thursday the 27th of De-
cember, 1832, a negro boy, named
ENNALLS,
about eighteen years old, five feet
two or three inches high, yellow complexion
—he has rather rolling walk, and I believe
holds his head down when spoken to. No other
particular marks are recollected. Ennalls
went by water out of Choptank this year.—
The above reward will be given to any person
who will apprehend said negro, so that I get him
again.
HENRIETTA RICHARDSON.
Near New Market, Dorchester county, Md.
January 19, 1833.
The editors of the Easton Gazette,
Centreville Times and Delaware Journal, are
requested to insert the above in their respective
papers, each to the amount of \$1, and charge
the Cambridge Chronicle office.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons holding taxable property in
Talbot county will please take notice, their
taxes for the present year are now due; the
time allowed for the collection of the same being
limited the subscriber cannot give any indul-
gence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour
to settle the same as speedily as possible, the
subscriber or his deputy will be through the
districts and attend also at Easton every Tues-
day for the collection of the same.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes.
Sept. 22

REMOVAL.
MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends
and the public generally that she has re-
moved her
**MILLINERY
AND FANCY STORE**
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith,
Esq. she invites her former customers and
friends, to call and view her new assortment of
fashions and goods and flatters herself that her
attention to her business in all its varieties of
Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to
the public.
Easton, Oct. 27


FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at private sale, on very ac-
commodating terms, that small and convenient
brick dwelling, situate on Harrison street, in
Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary E.
C. Nicholson.—For terms apply to
A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Jan. 5 1833

WANTED TO HIRE,
A negro girl from ten to fifteen years of age,
one that can be recommended for her honesty
and sobriety, very liberal wages will be given,
to live in a small family—a slave would be pre-
ferred, for particulars enquire of the Editor.
Feb. 9 34

PUBLIC SALE
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court
of Talbot county, I will sell at Public Sale on
Wednesday the 20th inst, at the late residence
of Jacob Faulkner, dec'd. all the personal es-
tate of the said dec'd. consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP
& HOGS, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-
blades, a quantity of excellent Hay, &c. the
crop of wheat now growing on the land, and a
variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
&c. &c.
Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will
be given, on all sums over five dollars, the pur-
chaser or purchasers giving note with ap-
proved security, bearing interest from the day of
Sale, before the removal of the property; on all
sums of and under five dollars, the cash will
be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock,
A. M. and attendance given by
THOS. M. FAULKNER, Adm'r.
of Jacob Faulkner, deceased.
Feb. 9.

TO PRINTERS.
BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.
THE Proprietors of the Baltimore Type
Foundry respectfully informs the Printers in
the United States, that they are now prepared
to furnish them with a great variety of Letters,
suited to Book, News and Job Work, at prices
the same as they can be obtained at from other
Foundries—consisting principally of the follow-
ing sizes, viz.
Nonpareil, } Antique.
Minion, } Brevier,
Brevier, } Bourgeois,
Bourgeois, } Long Primer,
Long Primer, } Pica,
Small Pica, } 4 Lines Pica,
Pica, } Six Lines Pica orna-
English, } mented,
Great Primer, } Eight Lines Pica
Double Pica, } Antique,
Double English, } Eight Lines Pica
Double Great Primer, } Fluted,
Canon, } Eight Lines Pica
Five Lines Pica, } Oak Leaf,
Seven Lines Pica, } Eight Lines Pica orna-
mented, &c. &c.
Together with Leads, Brass Rule, Dashes—
Plain and Ornamented, a great variety of Flow-
ers, Cuts—suitable for Books, Newspapers,
and Handbills, Card Borders, &c. &c.
Orders for any of the above, as also for Press-
es, Cases, Chases, Composing Sticks, Gallies,
Ink, Varnish, or any thing required in the com-
pletion of an office, will be executed on terms
as favorable as at any other establishment of a
similar kind in the U. States.
Old Type will be taken in exchange at nine
cents per pound, delivered at the Foundry.
Mr. Edward Starr, who has been long en-
gaged in carrying on the business, is superin-
tending the Baltimore Foundry, and from his
well known experience, will be enabled to at-
tend to the orders of Printers in such a manner
for promptness and accuracy, as to ensure sat-
isfaction.
F. LUCAS, Jr. Agent
of the Baltimore Type Foundry.
Feb. 9.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE
BALTIMORE
Genius of Comedy.**
The Genius of Comedy will be published
weekly at \$2 per annum, if paid in advance—
\$2.50 at the end of six months, and \$3, at the
end of the year. It will be devoted to origi-
nal and selected articles, consisting of Tales,
Poetry, Anecdotes, Sentiment, Bon Mots, &c.
comprising the whole range of Wit and Hu-
mour.
Notices of the Drama will appear.
A summary of news will be given.
Engravings and Cuts, illustrating articles
of a Humorous character, will embellish our
columns.
It is the object of the Publishers to render
the Genius of Comedy acceptable to all who
love a good Story, keen Witicism, or point of
Pen or shaft of Satire. Its tone will be eleva-
ted, and grossness scrupulously avoided, it be-
ing our intention to give pleasure and create
mirth, without offending the taste of the most
fastidious.
Deeming it worse than useless to be profuse
in promise which may never be performed, the
admirer of the "Gay or grave—the lively or
severe," is respectfully invited to patronize the
Genius. He will then be able to decide upon
its merits, and if he has the least spark of Fun
in his composition, we dread not the Agents will
be entitled to every seventh copy gratis, or 12
per cent upon all collections.
Address (post-paid)
A. SISTY, & Co.
113 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
Feb. 9

PASSENGERS LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.
THE Subscriber having removed to "Had-
daway's Ferry" and having prepared himself
with a good & comfortable Boat & Carriage, in-
tends running them from Annapolis to Easton
"via Haddaway's Ferry" for the accommo-
dation of Passengers; his Boat will leave the
Ferry every Monday and Friday at 9 o'clock,
A. M. and returning leave Annapolis every
Tuesday and Saturday, at the same hour, he
assures those who may be disposed to favor
him with their patronage that his conveyance
is safe and comfortable; and that his best ex-
ertions will be made to make it agreeable.
The Public's Obdt. Servt.
W. H. DAWSON.
Jan. 12

TO RENT
for the ensuing year.
THE small framed
DWELLING HOUSE,
situate near the corner of Port street,
in Easton,
One other situate on Cabinet street, with a
good garden, &c. &c.
Also, a **DWELLING HOUSE**
with about three acres of ground sit-
uate on Cabinet street, the property of
J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.
The above property will be rented low to
good tenants. For terms apply to
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
or to **A. GRAHAM.**
Easton, Nov. 10.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court
sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as
Trustee will offer at public sale on Saturday
the 16th day of February next, at Hillsborough
Caroline county, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm
which was devised by Mrs. Mary Tripp to Mrs.
Mary Nicholson, consisting of parts of several
tracts called Hunters Forest, Mount Pleasant,
lying and being in Caroline county, a few
miles from Greensborough and the Nine Bridges,
containing 200 acres of land, more or less,
a description of the property would be un-
necessary. The premises can be viewed by
any one who may be desirous to purchase.
The terms of sale are as follows, that the
purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale will
be required to pay the trustee one half of the
purchase money in cash; and to give bond with
approved security for the balance of the pur-
chase money with interest from the day of sale,
to be paid in six months, and on the whole pay-
ment being made, and on the ratification of the
sale the Trustee will by a good and sufficient
deed in law convey to the purchaser or purchas-
ers and to his or their heirs and assigns forever
the said property.
T. W. HOPPER, Trustee.
Centreville, Jan. 26 1833 ts

\$10 REWARD.
THE above reward will be given by the
Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in this town, for any information which may
lead to the detection and conviction of the per-
son or persons who broke the sash and glass
over one of the front doors of said church, and
the glass over the other.
Feb. 2

**GENERAL
Agricultural and Horticultural
Establishment,**
COMPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Ag-
ricultural Agency, and the Office of the A-
merican Farmer, at No. 16 South Calvert
Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock
and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nur-
sery in the vicinity.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named
establishment, respectfully informs Farmers,
Gardeners, and the public generally, and de-
sires particularly, that he is prepared to execute
orders in any or all of its departments; and he
solicits those who feel interest in his plan to
furnish him with their addresses (free of ex-
pense to him,) on receipt of which he will for-
ward to them an extra number of his paper, the
American Farmer, containing a full description
of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of
Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the U-
nion a quantity large or small of
Choice Garden Seeds,
would find a ready and profitable sale, and the
Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store special-
ly with a view to supply dealers on very libe-
ral terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore,
with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in
boxes expressly for country dealers. He ven-
tures to affirm, that for those who desire any of
the articles comprised in his extensive establish-
ment, there is not in the United States a more
eligible place than this to apply for them, as it
is a repository in which are concentrated or may
be procured on short notice, from all parts of
our country (and not a few are from remote
parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of
which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds,
Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals
Books, Implements, and last, though not least,
a constant fund of timely and important infor-
mation on almost every subject interesting to a
weekly to subscribers, for a small annual con-
tribution, through the columns of the American
Farmer, in which are indicated also, by adver-
tisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice
commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they
are received at the establishment. The sub-
scriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries
and Gardens in the Union;—and for several
celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and
other domestic animals;—also for the United
Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a
full assortment of whose celebrated Garden
Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be
had from him wholesale and retail, on the best
terms.
Address
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Dec. 1

The Cheapest Work ever Published.
CHA'S. ALEXANDER & L. A. GODEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
C. ALEXANDER, & Co.
Intend commencing on the First of January,
1833, a Semi-Monthly publica-
tion, to be called
The Novelist's Magazine.
NO branch of the lighter literature of the
present age offers a wider field, or greater va-
riety for selection, than those works familiarly
known as Romances and Novels. The un-
bounded encouragement which these have re-
ceived, have induced many of the most gifted
writers to engage in their composition, and they
have, in consequence, attained a degree of mer-
it and excellence which, with a few splendid
exceptions, were, until the present century,
entirely unknown.
Amongst the great mass of Novels which are
constantly in course of publication, there are
of course some which are very superior to the
others. To select these and present them to
the reading community in a neat, popular, and
convenient form, with greater expedition, and
at less cost than they can be furnished by the
book-sellers, is the principal object of the pro-
posed publication; an object which the publish-
ers are satisfied they can accomplish more easily
than any other persons, on account of the
extraordinary facilities which they enjoy.
Besides a constant and direct intercourse with
the London publishers, through which they are
enabled to receive the latest British Novels, as
soon as they can be transmitted to this country
they are connected with the most extensive
printing establishment in Philadelphia, and can
re-print in the shortest period any work
they may choose to undertake. If, for exam-
ple, they should wish to furnish as part of their
regular series, any new English Novel, they
can do so at as early a date as any American
book-seller so that distant subscribers may re-
ceive it simultaneously with the bookseller's re-
publication in the larger cities, and at but a
trifling expense of postage.
In selecting works for this publication, none
will be taken but those which convey both grati-
fication and instruction; and especially such as
have the charm of freshness and interest. If
these objects cannot be accomplished from the
abundant supply of the modern press, recourse
may be had to those sterling productions of a
former age, which, being almost entirely out of
print, are comparatively but little known, and
in some cases, would be found more attractive
than most of these which are of more recent or-
igin.
As the Novelist's Magazine, though intended
expressly for preservation, will be furnished to
subscribers in pamphlet form, it will be convey-
ed by mail to the most distant places, and at a
very moderate expense of postage. It will fur-
nish a large amount of agreeable, useful, and
improving reading, for less than one-fifth of the
price at which the same might be otherwise
obtained and with little or no trouble to the sub-
scriber. To families resident in the country,
remote from the Atlantic towns, this publica-
tion will be particularly serviceable, as supply-
ing their literary wants in the best method that
could be devised.
Determined to use every available means of
making the Novelist's Magazine interesting and
valuable to subscribers, and for the purpose of
giving encouragement to AMERICAN WRI-
TERS to stimulate their exertions, the pub-
lishers propose a premium of
\$500
TO THE AUTHOR OF
THE BEST NOVEL,
Upon a National Subject, which shall be pre-
sented on or before the 1st of October 1833.
This premium will be awarded by a Com-
mittee, to be chosen for the purpose, and as it is
presumed the successful competitor will possess
unusual merit, the publishers of the Novelist's
Magazine, besides using it for that work, en-
gage to have it printed in handsome book form,
corresponding to the BEST LONDON EDITIONS
of popular novels. For every thousand
copies of the work thus printed, which
may be sold, the author shall receive, in addi-
tion to the Five Hundred Dollars, FIFTY
DOLLARS, or five dollars for every hundred.
Those novels presented for the premi-
um which shall prove unsuccessful, will be re-
turned to their respective authors, the publish-
ers claiming no control over any but that to which
the prize may be awarded.
All writings intended as competitors for this
premium, must be conveyed free of postage, to
be addressed to the publishers, prior to the first
of October, 1833.
THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be
published in semi-monthly numbers—each
number containing forty-eight extra imperial
octavo pages, with double columns, arranged
after the manner of the LADY'S BOOK; to
which work, though it will be considerably
larger, it will bear a general external resem-
blance. The Magazine will make two volumes
annually of more than six hundred pages each,
and at the expiration of every six months, or
thirteen numbers, subscribers will be furnished
with a handsome title page and table of con-
tents. The whole amount of the matter fur-
nished in a single year, will be equal to more
than fifty volumes of the common sized English
duodecimo books. The paper upon which the
Magazine will be printed, will be of the finest
quality used for book work, and of a size ele-
gantly adapted for binding. As the type will
be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each
volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome
as well as valuable addition to the libraries of
those who patronize the work.
The price of the NOVELIST'S MAGA-
ZINE will be Five Dollars per annum, paya-
ble in advance. As the publishers intend is-
suing a limited number of impressions, persons
wishing to subscribe are requested to do so
without delay. Orders must be addressed to
C. ALEXANDER & Co. No. 3, Athenian
buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed
to agents, and all remittances by mail will be
at the publishers' risk, if accompanied by a
Post Master's certificate, and not otherwise.—
Any Agent or Post Master furnishing ten sub-
scribers, and remitting the amount of the sub-
scription, shall be entitled to the commission of
20 per cent, one copy gratis one year, and the
Lady's Book for the same length of time. Un-
current notes of solvent banks received in pay-
ment at par value. A specimen of the work,
or any information respecting it, may be ob-
tained, by addressing the publishers, (post paid.)
Agents sending four subscribers, and preferring
a copy of the work to the commissions, can have
it regularly forwarded.
Editors of newspapers generally, will please
insert the above as often as convenient, and en-
title themselves thereby to a free exchange for
one year.

VOL.
PRINTED
SATUR.
BY ALEX.
TWO DOLL.
Per annum, paya-
ADVER.
Not exceeding a
for ONE DOL.
CENTS for every
"PUT"
Is any one for-
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